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AND China Overland Trade Report.

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BIRTH.

On the 8th inst., at No. 9, Pellicies Terrace, the wife of GEO. P. LAMMERT, of a son. [2323]

MARRIAGE.

At Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on the 5th of November, 1895, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., SUSANNA EMILY, younger daughter of I. WINTER ALLEN, of Shanghai, to FREDERICK, fourth son of CHARLES RAYDEN, of London.

DEATHS.

WILLIAM HORACE GRAHAM, a native of Franklinville, Baltimore County, Maryland, U.S.A., late Chief Engineer of the China Merchants' S.N. Co.'s steamer *Kungpai*, who lost his life at the destruction of the steamer near Kinchowfu (North China), on the 14th of October, 1895, aged 53 years.

On the 23rd October, on board the steamer *Hohenzollern* at sea, Captain J. JESSESEN, a native of Heilingenhaven, and many years in command of the steamer *Ingo*. Deeply regretted.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

There have been no arrivals of mails during the past week.

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The Crown Prince of Japan has completely recovered his health.

Sir Nicholas R. O'Connor was to leave Peking on the 2nd inst. for Shanghai, en route for Europe.

Sir Nicholas O'Connor proceeds home by the English mail steamer leaving Hongkong on the 21st inst.

The first instalment of the Chinese indemnity, £3,225,245, was paid to the Japanese Minister in London on the 31st October.

The Mahomedan rebellion in the Northwest continues to make alarming progress, but the news received is of an uncertain nature. It has been reported that Lanchow, the capital of Kansu, was captured early in October, but some doubt has been thrown on the accuracy of the report.

His Korean Royal Highness Prince Wiwha, Ambassador from Korea to various foreign countries, arrived at Kobe on the 31st ult., with his suite. He has had his hair cut and wears European dress.

The Governor of Eastern Siberia, who is on his way to Batavia on what is ostensibly a holiday trip, though it is suspected not to be without political significance, arrived here on Saturday by the N.D.L. steamer *Hohenzollern*.

The *Courrier d'Haiphong* expresses some anxiety as to the proposed Tonkin loan. Our contemporary fears that the Madagascar expedition, the fall of the Ribot Ministry, and the accession to power of the Radicals are unfavourable to the success of the project.

It will be learnt with great pleasure by his numerous friends, says the *N. C. Daily News*, that Mr. E. G. Vouillemont, lately manager at Shanghai of the Comptoir National d'Escompte, will probably return to Shanghai as manager of the new Russo-French Bank, of whose intended establishment we have been lately informed by the home papers.

M. Gauthier, the French Vice-Consul at Pakhoi, was, the *Courrier d'Haiphong* says, installed in the Vice-Consulate of Tonghing on the 20th October, the Vice-Consulate being opened after the exchange of the usual official visits. When the French flag was hoisted in front of the Vice-Consulate the French Commandant at Moncay saluted it with twenty-one guns, which ceremony seemed to astonish and impress the Chinese. Tonghing, it may be explained, is separated from Moncay only by a narrow creek.

According to Tokyo papers, much anxiety is felt as to the safety of the new U.S. flagship *Olympia*, which left home for Japan some three months ago to relieve the *Baltimore* on the China Station. Some fear she must have met with a mishap, probably the breakdown of her engines, while others surmise that she is probably detained in the neighbourhood of Honolulu, unable to coal owing to the prevalence of cholera there. It is said that several hundreds of letters addressed to her officers and men are piled up in the Yokohama post office.

A Bill has been introduced in the South Australian Parliament for the regulation of mining in the Northern Territory. One of the clauses provides that no gold mining leases shall be granted to Asiatic aliens, and another clause, that in the future no mining leases shall be transferable to Chinese or Asiatic aliens. When the Bill was in committee this was made still more stringent by the carrying of an amendment to the effect that no Chinese or Asiatic aliens be employed in working the mines.

The following paragraph, which appears in the *Avenir du Tonkin*, seems to require some explanation:—"Two American missionaries who escaped the Szechuen massacres have arrived at Hanoi, having come by way of Laokay. They wear the Chinese costume and have with them rather a large suite." The idea of missionaries travelling with a large suite seems rather singular, and if any of the Szechuen missionaries had had to fly by the Yunnan route we think the fact would have been made known at Shanghai long before this.

The *N. C. Daily News* remarks that the China pony is decidedly not so grey as he used to be. Formerly at least three-fourths of the griffins that came from the North were white or grey, while it will be seen that in the Champions at Tientsin on the 30th ult., of the ten starters not one was white or grey. There were four chestnuts, three duns, two browns, and a bay.

On the 3rd November, being the birthday of the Emperor of Japan, the Governor-General of Formosa issued invitations to a "reception" for that day at Tainanfu. A number of foreigners were invited and amongst those present were Mr. R. W. Hurst, the British Consul, and Mr. A. W. Bain, the Netherlands Consul. The health of the Emperor of Japan having been honoured, the Governor-General proposed the health of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India and afterwards that of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands. The proceedings were marked by much cordiality.

The following changes in the Consular service are announced:—Mr. G. F. R. Allen goes to Foochow and is succeeded at Chefoo by Mr. T. L. Bullock; Mr. Octavius Johnson goes to Kiungchow, and is succeeded at Pakhoi by Mr. E. L. B. Allen; Mr. L. C. Hopkins goes to Hankow, vice Mr. P. L. Warren, who goes on leave, and Mr. P. O'B. Butler takes charge at Chinkiang; Mr. C. M. Ford goes on leave, and Mr. E. F. Bennett takes charge at Wuhu; Mr. A. Hosie succeeds Mr. E. L. B. Allen as Vice-Consul at Pagoda Anchorage. Mr. R. W. Mansfield, Consul at Foochow, goes on leave. Mr. T. Watters and Mr. E. H. Parker, Consuls on leave, have retired from the service.

The following paragraph appears in the *Progrès Commercial de Saigon*:—"Might this be a spy?—M. Maddox, Captain in the English army, on the active list, arrived at Saigon by the *Tibre* and left eight days later for Singapore by the British steamer *Benvenue* without the harbour police having caught more than a glimpse of him! The circumstance appears to us sufficiently grave to call for an inquiry to establish the responsibility of everyone in this affair." On referring to the Army List we fail to find any Captain Maddox. There is a Surgeon-Lieutenant of that name in the Bengal Medical Department, a lieutenant of the name of Maddocks in the Royal Artillery, and another lieutenant of the same name in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

The *Japan Mail* learns that according to official information received from Berlin, Prince Lobanoff, in his audience with the Emperor of Germany, did not make use of the language attributed to him by Reuter's telegram of the 21st October. That telegram read as follows:—"Prince Lobanoff, at an interview with the German Emperor, said that Russia cannot tolerate the Japanese establishing themselves in Korea, where their presence would be a continual menace to both Russia and China." The contradiction is couched in rather vague terms. If Prince Lobanoff did not use the language attributed to him, what language did he use? The question is whether he expressed any such opinion as that attributed to him. If the contradiction only rests on a quibble as to the language in which the opinion was expressed it possesses no value.

A RAILWAY FOR HONGKONG.

The Land Commission which sat in 1886-87 made a tentative suggestion for the construction of a railway or tramway to give communication between Victoria and the villages and outlying districts in order to afford relief from the overcrowding complained of. The following is an extract from the Commission's report:—"It is impossible, at present, to say what effect the making of railways would have, but judging from other places it is reasonable to suppose that it would have the effect of removing many workshops, and a large number of people, from the central part of the city, and, with better protection, the better class of Chinese might be induced to remove their family houses out of the city. The villages would be increased; a portion of the junk trade would find it convenient to go to the out-ports, especially if some allowance were made with regard to the payment of fees, and it would certainly make the Crown lands in the neighbourhood of considerably increased value. If it is thought desirable the construction of a railway as an experiment might be tried, but seeing that if it fell into the hands of private persons it must inevitably be a monopoly, the Commissioners think if it were undertaken, (and there are no engineering difficulties in its way), it would probably be better that it should be undertaken by the Government, even if it were subsequently leased to a private company; and considering the vast numbers of Chinese who are constantly passing through this place it would have a considerable effect in introducing improved means of communication, and railways, into the Southern part of China, thus increasing the commercial importance of the Colony." The Praya Reclamation now in progress bids fair to be largely occupied by godowns and hongs and, in view of the constantly increasing population, will afford but little relief from the overcrowding which is one of the chief evils that our Sanitary authorities have to cope with. When the Reclamation is completed, however, and there is a broad street available, a tramway to Kennedytown will follow as a natural sequence, and the development of that district will afford some temporary relief to the congestion in the city; but there is every prospect of the increased accommodation being rapidly overtaken by the increased demand, and sooner or later no doubt a railway or tramway to open up the southern side of the island will become an absolute necessity.

At the present moment, however, the question of making a railway deserves consideration, not only as a matter of municipal convenience, but also from a military point of view. The recent war scare has once more directed attention to our means of defence, and some uneasiness has been expressed in reference to them. The south side of the island is of course our weak point. The harbour is well fortified and it is unlikely that a hostile squadron would be able to force either the eastern or western entrance. But what is there to prevent an army being landed on the south shore and attacking the forts from the rear? Only a very small garrison, the majority of which would be required to work the guns in the forts and would therefore be unavailable for service on the other side of the island. But whatever the number available might be, whether five hundred or a thousand, railway communication would double the efficiency of the force by increasing its mobility.

Supposing a hostile landing to be attempted, the troops under present conditions would have to reach the threatened point on foot, to find perhaps that the affair was a feint and that the real attack was taking place a couple of hours' march away, but with a light railway round the island any point at which a landing might be attempted could be reached by the defending force in a quarter of the time required at present. The improved means of communication would in fact be almost as valuable to the colony as a large increase to its garrison, and would, moreover, have some commercial value and be useful for relieving overcrowding in the city.

The prospect of an attack upon the colony we regard as a very remote one, but it is necessary to be prepared for all eventualities. It has of course always been understood that the colony in the event of war would have to rely principally on the forts and garrison for its defence and that the navy would be engaged elsewhere, that is, that it would be hunting out the enemy's ships and that what the colony would have to provide against would be a sudden descent by a squadron that might have escaped the vigilance of our own fleet. Latterly, however, the idea has been suggested that the bulk of the British men-of-war in the Far East would be withdrawn to European waters and that the enemy in this part of the world would be free from interference afloat, which would materially increase the risk to this colony. We do not think that policy would commend itself to the home Government, for if Hongkong were abandoned to its fate and fell into the hands of the enemy Singapore would probably soon follow and the enemy would then be within striking distance of India. So long as there is a hostile fleet in the Far East, therefore, we think the presence of a British fleet to keep it in check may be depended upon. The probability, however, is that the ships of any European power with which we might be at war would try to get into their own waters as speedily as possible, and in that case the British fleet would follow them. That is assuming the theatre of the war to be in Europe. But it is possible that the struggle, or an important portion of it, might be fought out in the Far East. Wherever the war may be, however, whether in Europe or the Far East, we may take it for granted that where the enemy's ships are to be found British ships will go in search of them. To that extent Hongkong may rely on the Navy, but as it is always possible that a hostile squadron might succeed in breaking through the cordon of the British fleet and might make a descent on this colony it is essential that we should be prepared with the means of defending ourselves. A railway round the island would be a valuable addition to those means.

SIR NICHOLAS O'CONOR.

Next week Sir NICHOLAS O'CONOR will pass through Hongkong on his way home. An idea of giving him something in the nature of a public reception has been mooted by his friends, but naturally has not been received with favour. Socially the Minister has had practically no connection with Hongkong, and politically there is nothing for which the community could honestly thank him. A good deal has been made of the degradation of the Viceroy of Szechuen. Perhaps the importance of that affair has been overrated, perhaps not, but looking at it in the most favourable light it is not a matter that can be

considered as greatly enhancing the reputation of the Minister. It would have been singular indeed if England had exacted no reparation for the outrages in Szechuen. If our representative at Peking had remained absolutely quiescent and not insisted on anything he would have merited the execration of his countrymen; that he has not remained quiescent does not entitle him to any large meed of praise, and any demonstration that might be attempted in his honour in Hongkong would be nothing better than a hollow mockery. He has done much less than the community of Hongkong expected he would do, and much less, we are inclined to think, than he might have done. When a public officer has discharged his duties with conspicuous success it is right that the public should extend to him some special mark of its appreciation, but when the success has been qualified or mediocre anything in the nature of a public address becomes a farce. It is said that Sir NICHOLAS O'CONOR's hands have been tied and that the home Government has preferred to be advised by the foreign advisers of the Chinese Government. But, to use the expressive phrase of our American cousins, it is "right here" that a strong Minister should make his influence felt. If Sir HALLIDAY MACARTNEY is speaking loudly in one ear of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the Minister at Peking should speak still more loudly in the other until he commands undivided attention. Has Sir NICHOLAS O'CONOR done so? Has he not rather been himself a pliant instrument in the hands of the foreign advisers of the Chinese Government and allowed himself to be used for the enhancement of their influence instead of making his own individuality assert itself? It is even open to doubt whether the action which resulted in the degradation of LIU PING-CHANG was not due rather to the pressure of public opinion as expressed through the press in England and the Far East than to the individual influence of the British Minister at Peking, who, we believe, acted in that matter under direct instructions from home. Individually no one has a word to say against Sir NICHOLAS O'CONOR; of his good intentions and his readiness to exert himself there is no doubt; but he did not correctly appreciate the position of affairs, his judgment was at fault, and his ministry, if not such an egregious failure as it might conceivably have been, has certainly not been a success.

It would, however, be interesting and useful if His Excellency could be prevailed upon to meet the members of the China Association and afford them some information as to the position of the various questions in which Englishmen in China are interested, more especially the opening of the West River, the prospective introduction of railways, and the attempts that are reported to have been made by certain powers to drive through the favoured nation clause. We observe that the *N. C. Daily News* makes a somewhat similar suggestion with reference to Shanghai. Our contemporary says it is sincerely to be hoped that an opportunity will be given to the British community at that port to learn from Sir NICHOLAS O'CONOR's own lips, without waiting for the appearance of the Blue-books, what he has actually done in the last few months, and what his view is of the present situation; and that "What we want now to learn from Sir NICHOLAS, if we can, is, whether it is due to himself or to the Foreign Office at home that more has not been done; has he had a free hand and been allowed to call on the Ad-

"moral for support, or has he been limited by the traditional caution of the Foreign Secretary plus Sir HALLIDAY MACARTNEY?" That seems rather a curious way of putting it—that the retiring Minister should meet the community in order to assure them that Codlin, not Short, is their friend. We may be quite sure that if Sir NICHOLAS O'CONNOR does afford an interview to his countrymen either here or at Shanghai he will make no attempt to whitewash himself at the expense of Lord SALISBURY or Lord ROSEBERRY; he could not do so without being guilty of official disloyalty. Possibly he may think it his official duty, in the present critical position, to observe complete reticence; but we are sure the community would be extremely gratified if he could see his way to make some statement as to the position in which he leaves the various matters connected with trade interests that are supposed to have been occupying his attention. And if he does elect to make such a statement the China Association rather than the Chamber of Commerce is the body to which it should be made. The Chamber has thrown aside its character as a British institution and, ignoring the British Minister, has placed itself in communication with the doyen of the diplomatic body. The China Association on the other hand is an exclusively British body. We were formerly accustomed to look on the Chamber of Commerce as also a British body, to which, however, other nationalities were admitted and welcomed; and that the foreign members have rendered very good service to the Chamber and to the colony no one will be disposed to deny. But now that the Chamber has chosen another channel than the British Government through which to press its views, it is only reasonable that if the British Government or its high officers have any communication to make to the British community they should select a British institution like the China Association as the medium for such communications.

HUNAN.

The proposal that the province of Hunan should be opened up to foreign trade, which excited a good deal of discussion some time ago, has again been brought forward by a series of articles in the *N. C. Daily News*. The notorious CHOU HAN has his home in Hunan and it is from that province that the anti-foreign literature which has such a baneful effect emanates. The opening up of the province would do much towards putting a stop to this vile stream, especially if CHOU HAN were placed in careful custody for the remainder of his life and prevented from further carrying on his evil work. Our Shanghai contemporary "can hardly believe that Sir N. R. O'CONNOR has left Peking without securing the capture and punishment of "CHOU HAN," but we are inclined to think that that dangerous firebrand will be left unmolested, except that the Chinese authorities, having had perhaps as much of anti-foreign disturbances as they think prudent for the time being, may recommend him to keep quiet for a time. Independently of CHOU HAN and his infamous propaganda, however, there are very good reasons why the opening of Hunan should be insisted upon, in the interests of foreign trade and of the development of China. The province is rich, so much, so that the famines and periods of scarcity which from time to time afflict most other parts of the Empire are unknown there. Foreign goods find their way to Hunan in considerable quantities, but if foreigners had

free access to the province and the means of communication were improved, as they naturally would be if foreigners gained an established footing, the trade would receive an impetus and development which would be very welcome in these days when English manufacturers are crying out for new markets and the development of old ones. Much attention is at present being bestowed on Yunnan, which is difficult of access and of doubtful value as a market for foreign goods. Hunan, on the other hand, is easy of access, is of undoubted wealth, and England has only to say the word to have it opened. When the Commercial Mission promoted by the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce arrives no doubt Hunan will attract its attention, and its opening up to foreign trade will be urged. There would be no opposition worth consideration, although the Chinese authorities would no doubt try to make it appear that the step would be fraught with the greatest danger, as they did when an expedition was spoken of in connection with the anti-foreign disturbances of 1891. Sir HALLIDAY MACARTNEY at that time wrote to the Foreign Office as follows:—"The Minister has heard with much concern of a rumour to the effect that some gunboats might possibly be sent to the Tungting lake. He thinks that to do so would be a great mistake, and a step which would be fraught with much danger; one which might provoke the people of Hunan to acts which it would be difficult for the Imperial Government to control. The Hunanese, among whom are some tens of thousands of disbanded soldiers and many retired military officers, being of a very brave, warlike, irascible disposition, any attempt to coerce them might, as the Minister once before remarked to the Foreign Office, lead to difficulties for the Imperial Government, at least as great as those which the British Government have lately had to contend with in the case of Ireland. Having, from their remote and secluded position, been brought less into contact with Europeans than the people of most other parts of China, they are naturally more strange to European ways, and therefore more disposed to resent any attempts at proselytism to Christianity. Their case, in the opinion of the Minister, is not one for coercion, but one that, whilst education and enlightenment are being diffused amongst them, calls for judicious management, and much forbearance." As our contemporary remarks, this of course brought Her Majesty's Government to the stool of repentance at once, so the Hunanese were left in "their remote and secluded position" to have another four years' "education and enlightenment diffused amongst them" by Messrs. CHOU HAN and Co., with the result that the province is now more closely shut up than ever. The writer goes on to show how impossible it would be for Hunan to offer any resistance to an expedition and urges that it is quite a mistake to suppose that the "very brave, warlike, and irascible disposition of the Hunanese" would be exhibited towards anyone who had the power to retaliate. "The only danger would be that as soon as the officials understood that a real expedition was intended—and ten thousand times better none at all than a make-believe: it would be spotted at once, and do infinite mischief—they would turn it back by meeting all demands before it crossed the Tungting. When the *Lutin* entered the lake last August, the Governor, WU TA-CHENG, hurried down to meet it, prepared to offer any terms to stop its coming on, but unfortunately the Frenchman was

"in a greater hurry still, for he merely looked into the lake and left before the Governor could reach him." That was excessively unfortunate, but it is to be hoped that the mischief will shortly be repaired by the arrival of a British expedition which will carry the work through. The programme should be to first obtain an Imperial decree declaring certain places in the province open ports or trading stations, and then to send the expedition to provide for the peaceable installation of the Consular officers. The expedition would be essential, because if the matter were left entirely in the hands of the Chinese the business would never be satisfactorily put through; but it would not necessarily be a hostile expedition, as in the event of an Imperial decree being granted Her Majesty's forces would really be supporting the Imperial authority. But whether with or without the free assent of the Peking Government it is important that Hunan should be opened, and the sooner the better.

THE MAHOMMEDAN REBELLION.

It is at all times exceedingly difficult to obtain accurate information in China, and events transpiring in the interior must necessarily become known tardily to the outside world. In the maritime provinces and along the great inland waterways news travels with considerable rapidity, more especially when supplemented by the telegraph wire; but even when these aids to the dissemination of information are invoked the quality thereof, so far as veracity is concerned, leaves much to be desired. During the recent war with Japan the telegraph was largely put into requisition, and the result was the circulation of the most highly sensational and mendacious reports that could be imagined. Scarcely a defeat was sustained by the Chinese but it was immediately transformed into a "famous victory," in which the slaughter of the enemy was depicted with a reckless exaggeration as unblushing as it was improbable. The almost unfailing unreliability of all Chinese telegrams ultimately secured for them general contempt and incredulity, with the result that, even when accidentally approximately near to fact, they were greeted with unbelief. If that was done in districts tapped by the telegraph wire last year, what may be expected of the reports hatched in the far north-west of the empire during the Mahomedan rebellion now proceeding there? Any intelligence concerning the spread of that insurrection therefore may safely be regarded with suspicion if not with absolute indifference.

The news so far received of this rebellion has not been very favourable to the Chinese Government. Indeed it may be said to have been the record of a succession of disasters, from which the Imperialists appear unable to rally or to recover. Events hitherto described bear a very striking resemblance to the early triumphs of the Taipings: the Mahomedans in Kansuh seem to have met with no check; and their successes, according to report, have only been limited by the powers of advance possessed by the insurgents. The first series of reverses recorded were quite sufficiently serious, but later accounts indicate a still graver condition of affairs. A correspondent of our Shanghai morning contemporary, evidently a missionary gentleman, writing from Hsian-fu, in the province of Shensi, under date of the 1st ultimo, says that the rebellion is proceeding apace. The Mahomedans, equally with the Japanese, find the Im-

perialists both unprepared and unwilling to fight. So far the rebels have had it all their own way, and the only engagement approaching a battle ended in the utter rout of the Imperial troops. He adds that "it is not true that the Mahomedans have met a check to the east. On the contrary they annihilated over twenty liang of troops and then went west to suit their own purposes. At present the Imperial troops are afraid to face the rebels and are mustering around Lanchow and Ping-liang." General TUNG FU-HSIANG only arrived in Hsian-fu in the latter week of September as a special commissioner with full powers to levy and lead troops against the rebels, and left for the west on the 27th idem. The correspondent above quoted says that a rumour was current that the General had Imperial commands to make terms of peace at all hazards, but he adds that the Mahomedans having crossed the Rubicon of revolt are committed to war and are determined to conquer or die. A good deal of this, of course, is mere hearsay gathered from the natives, and therefore to be taken with a large pinch of salt, but no doubt sufficient fact remains to excite much more apprehension than the Central Government at Peking will admit there is reason to entertain.

The Manchur Government has always been singularly slow to move when a domestic enemy has arisen. The reasons for this lethargy are not very obvious at first sight. It is not that the Government so much despise the foe as that they are never ready to strike a crushing blow at the outset and check the spread of the movement. They have resources in abundance, and it is probably the knowledge of the possession of these resources that imparts a slow confidence in them that checks prompt action. This happened in the case of the Taiping Rebellion, and was repeated during the subsequent Mahomedan rising. Both were suppressed after seas of blood had been shed and whole provinces depopulated. And now, with equal calmness and the same fatuity, the mandarins look forward possibly to another struggle with a like result. And truth to say, they have no little reason for this belief in the final triumph of their own persistence supported by unlimited resources. Twenty years ago the Mahomedan propaganda was spreading, to all appearance, fast and steadily in the north-west provinces, and YAKOUB BEG, the soldier of fortune, was generally regarded there as the coming man. But the years rolled on and the Imperial forces still remained unconquered though often beaten, and in the end the Tartar chief and his power collapsed and not only was North-west China saved but Kashgaria was won back to Chinese rule by the generals under Tso TSUNG-TANG. The Government at Peking, like the nation, are eaten up with conceit, and will never believe in their own weakness until, as in the recent war with Japan, they are brought face to face with impending ruin. They have now, for the moment, learned respect for a foreign foe, but they have none for one sprung from their own soil. They trust, probably, in the last resource, to the wiles which have before been so often successfully employed to sow discord in the ranks of the insurgents, to buy over a section of them. But they may possibly for once be mistaken, and find that the rebels are really bent on revolution instead of plunder and anarchy. That is the real danger now confronting the existing Government at Peking. There is widespread disaffection in the empire, and any change in the administration would be welcomed by masses of the people. They will not fight

for it, but they would welcome a new ruler, if he had courage and firmness. Meantime, however, there is no evidence of the appearance of a national regenerator, and so long as an armed rising only seems likely to mean the destruction of order and commercial disaster it can but be regarded as a general misfortune. Meantime the struggle seems likely to prove a severe one, and will be watched with a lively interest, as momentous issues may turn upon its upshot. It will, however, be wise to accept all the news concerning this revolt with due reserve, bearing in mind the unreliable nature of the channels through which the information must filter.

PLAQUE PREVENTION WORK.

In their report on the progress of special work carried out for the prevention of the further spread of bubonic plague Commander HASTINGS and Mr. CROW say the experience of this year would seem to demonstrate that the disease was nipped in the bud and an epidemic averted by the prompt removal and segregation of the inmates and the disinfection and cleansing of the infected premises. Twenty-six cases occurred, all of which proved fatal. Of this number six came from one house in Heung Lane and two from an adjoining house, all occurring within six days. The fear that this was but the beginning of a formidable epidemic was not an unreasonable one, but happily the measures taken to prevent the spread of the disease proved effective. There is every reason to believe that the epidemic of 1894 could also have been nipped in the bud had the work been taken in hand in time. At that time experience in the matter was wanting, but the authorities cannot be held altogether blameless for the disastrous delay which occurred, nor do the circumstances lend any support to the contention that Government officials are more trustworthy guardians of the public health than the Sanitary Board. We venture to think that had the latter body had any means of becoming acquainted with the existence of the disease on its first appearance more prompt action would have been taken and the epidemic would never have been allowed to assume the dimensions it did. As it was, the Board had no medical officer on its staff and the disease had been making headway for some time before official routine allowed the fact to come to the Board's knowledge. The result was that many lives were sacrificed—a horrible holocaust on the altar of red tape—business was paralysed for months, and every member of the community suffered loss and inconvenience. The lesson was a severe one and has not been without its effect. It is true the Government misread the lesson and instead of strengthening the Sanitary Board and increasing its powers tried to wipe it out of existence. What the result of that attempt may be is still unknown, the decision of the Secretary of State not having been published. In the meantime, however, the necessity for efficient sanitary precautions has been recognised and it has been demonstrated, we think, that with the exercise of care, and promptitude in dealing with cases as they arise, the colony can protect itself against the dreaded disease and need have no apprehension of any such epidemic as that which occurred last year again desolating the city. To Commander HASTINGS, Mr. CROW, and the officers who have been associated with them in the work that has been carried on for the prevention of the spread of plague the thanks of the community are due for their exertions, which have

been so happily successful. The two gentlemen named have worked as a committee of the Sanitary Board, to which body their report is made. It may be urged that the same gentlemen would have performed the same work with equal efficiency had there been no Sanitary Board in existence and had they been responsible directly to the Government, a contention with which we are not disposed to quarrel, for speaking generally we have no doubt of the zeal and efficiency of the individual members of the Government Service. It is the system under which they work that is at fault, a system that impedes free movement and hinders adaptation to circumstances at all out of the ordinary routine. Some measure of popular representation is required as a corrective to the obstruction caused by red tape, and more especially is this the case in matters relating to public health, in which little real progress can be made unless public opinion be enlisted in its favour.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The appearance in this harbour at the present juncture of a large portion of the British Squadron would seem to indicate that the British Government had little share in the uneasiness with which many persons have been watching events in the North. Admiral BULLER will leave here for Singapore shortly in his flagship, a further sign that he is under no apprehension as to the turn events are taking. It is probable, as we suggested recently, that Lord SALISBURY is in accord with Russia all the time, and that there has all along been a perfect understanding in regard to the situation in the Far East. In any case it is clear that the British Government do not intend to be drawn into a quarrel with Russia to please France. The latter Power does not, after all, seem to have gained very much from the diplomacy of M. GERARD, and it may yet transpire that Great Britain will reap as much advantage from the efforts of Sir NICHOLAS O'CONOR. It is true that, up to the moment, his labours appear to have been singularly barren of results, and we seem as far as ever from the attainment of any of the concessions we had a right to demand. The acquisition of a little blood money and the lopping off of a few coolies' heads will constitute a very poor atonement for the ghastly outrages, robberies, and murders of British subjects which have been perpetrated for years by instigation of the ruling caste in China, and we must decline to believe that even the most pusillanimous of Governments would rest satisfied with it. Matters move slowly when diplomats are at work, and we must wait the issue of the negotiations presumably in progress to arrange the terms of settlement. So far no terms have been mentioned, but we can hardly doubt their existence. We have given an outline of what we think they should comprise; we are beginning to yearn for information as to what they really are.

The acting Treasurer of Hupeh, the *N. C. Daily News* says, has been sending instructions to his subordinates, the local mandarins in the province, impressing upon them the importance of giving special protection to the Protestant and Roman Catholic missions in Hupeh. News received from the same source states that the Emperor has sent a special decree to the Governor at Wuchang to the effect that the garrison of that city is not to be disbanded. It will be remembered that the troops were on the point of rebellion when the news was received that in accordance with the proposed scheme of retrenchment in Hupeh province the garrison of Wuchang, some 5,000 strong, was to be disbanded in favour of disciplined militiamen—*Lieng Yung.*

THE JAPANESE IN SOUTH FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE JAPANESE ARMY.)

TAINANFU, 4th November.

Since the last communication from this place, announcing the final occupation of Tainanfoo, things have been progressing steadily towards peace and quietude, a condition contrasting most pleasantly with the state of affairs that went before.

The naval party originally landed at Anping, after remaining two or three days on shore here, re-embarked, leaving all to the military.

Even the once crowded compounds, godowns, and bands are being gradually cleared as the provisions and other supplies are carried off by innumerable coolies (Japanese and Chinese), aided by pack-horses. The people are coming back in great numbers, and it is remarkable to see how quickly they have gained confidence in those they but a few days ago so dreaded and, if their professions are to be taken as true indication of their feelings, so heartily hated! Each day finds some new shop being opened and immediately crowded by eager Japanese buyers, who readily pay up even the fearfully extortionate prices the vendors demand.

Two events have taken place in the period now under notice which call for mention: one is the arrival of H.E. Admiral Count Kabayama, Governor-General of Formosa, and the other the somewhat sudden death of H.I.H. Prince Kitachira Kawa, who succumbed to the malignant malarial fever prevalent on the alluvial plains of Formosa. It is said that he was by no means a strong man; indeed some report that pulmonary consumption had already undermined his constitution and strength, but, be that as it may, the ultimate cause of death was a severe attack of the local disease which he caught a day or two before entering Tainanfu. It appears that it is not in accordance with Japanese etiquette to announce the death of a royal Prince until the body has reached Tokyo, so no ceremony or other display took place when the remains were sent off for shipment on board the armed troopship "Saikio-maru," for transport to Japan. His death took place on the 26th October, about two days before we were allowed to hear of it. The removal was effected on the 30th October. The body was enclosed in an enormous coffin roofed "house-fashion," as is the custom on the continent of Europe. This was carried to Anping by the troupe of wrestlers who had, by special Imperial permission, accompanied the Guards' Division, acting as servants and carriers for the officers of that regiment. They seem to be excellently well set up and developed men, without any of that superabundant fat which their confreres in Japan seem to think essential to a proper fighting state. We hear that the whole body of professional wrestlers volunteered to join the army and render what aid they could, but only a selected band of twenty representatives were eventually accepted. Great numbers of high officers accompanied the remains to the bund, but all seemed, at least as far as verbal and other expressions were concerned, to be determined to keep up the delusion that H.I.H. was "not dead, but only going to Japan," and, if it is said, did not appreciate as well as they no doubt would under other circumstances the compliment implied by the half-masted British and Netherlands flags. As soon as the body was safely deposited on board the *Saikio-maru*, that vessel, convoyed by I.M.S. *Yoshino*, left for Japan, the Admiral going in his flagship. Chamberlain Count Yushii, I.N., also availed himself of this opportunity to return to his Imperial master and deliver the report of military proceedings he had been specially sent by the Emperor to obtain. This officer, a commander in the Imperial navy, had rather a narrow escape from very grave disaster. It appears he was riding just behind his escort, when the horse of the latter putting his foot on one of the mixed pitfalls which Liu Yung-fu had liberally distributed over the country from Khaghi to Tainanfu, exploded the mine, seriously injuring, if not killing the horse, and severely burning its side. Count Yushii got burnt on the back of his head and his horse was also more or

less injured. We were glad, however, to hear that when the gallant Chamberlain left his wound was progressing very favourably.

On the 26th October, the Governor Kabayama arrived in the *Ikiyama-maru* from Taipei.

By his Excellency's special request no salutes or other honours greeted his advent. H.E. was accompanied by a large staff of officers and administrators, including the Governor or "Prefect," Ferusho, the Chief Commissioner of Customs Mr. Namura, and several other officials, civil and military. After a short stay at the house lately occupied by the last Chinese Commissioner, H.E. proceeded to the city and took up his abode in the house that for so many years was the British Consulate in Tainanfu. All the available houses in Anping have been rented for the use of the various civil and military officials, thus: the Commissioner's house accommodates Mr. Saigo, the sub-Prefect, and his two infatigable assistants, Messrs. Matsumoto and Kimura, the Commissioner of Customs and his staff, as well as others, rather more numerous than one would have expected the capacities of the house to stand. The late German Consulate, Messrs. Tait and Co.'s old house, and the quarters lately used by the harbour master have been taken up by the commissariat department, and all seem full of inmates. The military Commander-in-Chief, General Takoshima, occupies a very spacious and elegantly built house in the city belonging to a wealthy merchant, Pok-sia, who was chairman or president of General Liu's "Parliament" and Executive Council. He took a very prominent part in instigating and carrying out much done in General Liu's name. This man was most active in starting schemes for raising money and in other ways carrying on the Government, so it is not unlikely that the Japanese will be inclined to feel less consideration for him than for the other merchants who, though they complied with Liu's and Pok-sia's demands, did so under very pressing compulsion. The other Generals occupy yamens, or temples, while the soldiers, simply for want of free houses, are compelled to take up their quarters in the various Chinese houses around. We hear that the Japanese regret this necessity, as of course it prevents many of the people coming back as freely as they otherwise would, but although the conquerors have made great efforts to rent places for barracks, and so avoid disturbing the civil population, this has not been found feasible so far. I mention this fact to show the anxiety felt by the Japanese lest anything should be done calculated to prolong for one moment the state of discomfort and trouble which must be always inseparable from a state of war or its immediate consequences.

It is a very funny sight on going through the city to see even the common people angrily demanding dollars for things that a few cents ought to buy, and the soldiers, not only quietly submitting to the extortion, but striving to soothe the apparently irate sellers. This trait at once demonstrates the weakness of the Chinese character. Let anyone show but the slightest firmness and they cringe; exhibit a trace of forbearance or leniency and at once they assume weakness and even a sense of inferiority on the part of those thus acting and begin to bully and bluster accordingly!

On the 3rd of November, being the birthday of H.I.H. Majesty, H.E. the Governor-General issued invitations to a "reception" for that day.

The Canton Guild club house was selected as the best building for the celebration. A somewhat peculiar and historical interest attaches itself to this place, as it was, during the existence of the "Republic," the "Chamber of Deputies," or "Parliament," as Liu was wont to term the assembly. Here, too, thrice a week assembled the "Executive Council" chosen from the whole House, and very soon the former usurped all the functions and duties of the latter.

As most members of the said "Parliament" were serving more or less under compulsion and a chronic fear of being called on at any time to pass resolutions and financial enactments, the brunt of which would fall as heavily on the legislators as on others, the general run of members were in reality glad to be relieved of

attendance, delegating their legislative functions to the so-called "Executive Committee" of the House. Not having actually voted for and agreed to what might be enacted—Chinese like—it was hoped more facilities for evasion would be afforded than if it could be affirmed that the objectors had themselves in person authorised the enactments.

The club house, or to be more respectful, the late Legislative Chambers, consists of three long rooms or court yards with lateral portions roofed over, all parallel to each other.

The architecture is, of course, strictly Chinese, but as no expense was spared by the guild, it is the best of its kind to be seen in the locality. The carvings are most elaborate both in stone and woodwork, and, it need scarcely be added, that the painting and general decorations have been done in the gaudiest and most tasteful manner the Chinese ideas could suggest! The middle chamber was that chosen as the grand reception and refreshment compartment, while those to right and left of it were devoted to displays of Chinese and Japanese histrionic art respectively. Although no pains nor money had been spared to obtain the very best and most talented theatrical troupe available in the locality, of course to tastes, both Japanese and foreign, there did not seem much to attract one in the celestial show. It was really pleasant, however, to see H.E. the Governor patiently sitting for more than an hour and listening to the eternal tom-tomming and stage frolics as though he really enjoyed it! Nor were their Excellencies the various Generals a bit behind the Governor in this heroic display of courtesy and consideration. Judging from their countenances one might have thought that the play was one of the most absorbing interest to them all.

Their various suites, who, of course, had to remain by their chiefs, were not as stoical under their sufferings, and we fancy would have much preferred to have been able to visit the chamber on the left, where a troop of Japanese amateurs were playing to the intense amusement and appreciation of their countrymen.

We were told that these amateurs performed most creditably, and even as a foreigner quite ignorant of their language, it must be owned, so good was the acting and gestures that a considerable amount of intelligent interest and amusement was derived from their efforts. One great superiority they seemed to show over their Chinese colleagues was the total absence of noise either from orchestra or stage. Judging from what we saw one cannot feel quite sure that the British Lord Chamberlain, or even the London County Council, would have seen their way to authorise the production as in Tainanfu, but for all that, so prone is even the most rigidly severe nature to wink at and even enjoy "the piquante," when met outside home observation and criticism, that we must, in truth, admit we were often tempted to join heartily in the peals of laughter evoked from the closely packed audience of generals, colonels, subalterns, and soldiers generally, who seemed thoroughly to appreciate the goodnatured fun and witticisms of their genial and clever compatriots on the boards.

In the central or "presence chamber" the band of the Imperial Guards discoursed delightful music. Now foreign, now Japanese, and at times Chinese airs were played with the skill and taste for which this band is famed. Consisting of forty-two performers when at full strength, on this occasion the numbers were reduced to twenty-eight, as the others were all in hospital. This band is under the command and direction of Captain Yashimoto, who is a most enthusiastic musician and to whose untiring efforts is due the high standard of excellence attained by his men. It is said that Captain Yashimoto's skill as an original composer is great and well known, and that he adapts both his own native music and Chinese airs with great facility into Western notation. If we may judge from the performances the other day of even a crippled band, the capacities of the full orchestra for producing the grandest music and effects must quite equal anything of the sort to be met with elsewhere.

All down the sides of the main chamber were aid tables, groaning under the weight of eatables and beverages of different kinds.

It is true that the peculiar exigencies of the time rendered the task of providing the accessories for an entertainment of this magnitude one of unusual difficulty, and it must be said that the quick and effective manner in which these obstacles were got over reflect the greatest credit on all concerned, in the attempt to convert a barren Chinese building into the elegant banquetting hall that was presented to our admiring gaze!

When the Chamber was filled with the guests in their variegated uniforms, as they stood four or five deep all round the walls and listened to H.E.'s speeches, the view was picturesque and interesting in the extreme. It is supposed that there were upwards of 1,000 people present, and almost all seemed to us to be officers of ranks varying from the highest to the most junior.

The foreigners were invited for 1 p.m., but H.E. did not arrive until nearly 2.30 and it was quite 3.30 before the events of the day took place. At that hour the Governor-General took his place in the middle of the table, at top of the compartment, and surrounded by all his Generals at once rose and proposed the toast of the day in the following speech.

Having made a few prefatory remarks congratulating the army and navy on the final accomplishment of their great labours, H.E. went on to say as follows:—

"On this day falls the auspicious birthday of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan. I look on it as an honour of the highest and most valued kind that the first commemoration of this great day, in this the newly acquired Imperial land, should fall to my lot.

"Peace is now restored over the whole island. Henceforth I shall endeavour to maintain order and to promote the welfare of the people. I have now only to express my gratitude for your presence here to-day, as well as my best wishes for the health and prosperity of you all."

The above was received with the greatest enthusiasm, which culminated into a perfect frenzy, as his Excellency called on all present to join him in drinking the health of his Majesty the Emperor. This was done with *vivas* (or rather its Japanese equivalent *bun-ais*), again and again renewed, while the band played the national hymn.

H.E. then called on all his compatriots to join him in drinking the health of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, whose representative and subjects he was glad to welcome there to-day. H.E. said some other kindly words as to the cordial relations existing between the British and Japanese, and trusted that such would for ever continue. Of course, your correspondent was unable to follow all H.E. said, spoken as it was in Japanese, but H.E. evidently said something which seemed to rouse his audience to a high pitch of friendly excitement, for the cheers and hand wravings with which the toast was received seemed scarcely less than those which had been previously rendered in honour of the Japanese Emperor.

H.E. often turned towards H.M.'s Consul and the small group of foreigners round him, and smiling very cordially emptied more than one glass of wine in honour of the toast he had just proposed.

The band played the British national anthem in its entirety, and not merely the few bars often thought sufficient for such occasions. In a word, everything was done to show good feeling towards the nationality of those who happened, for the time, to form the majority of the foreign guests present.

After the cheers had subsided, Mr. Hurst, H.B.M.'s Consul, came forward and spoke as follows:—

"Your Excellencies, the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, Generals, officers, and gentlemen, my compatriots and myself feel a most lively sense of gratification at being present here to-day, and on such an auspicious occasion to welcome and congratulate you on being at last in complete possession of Formosa. We have all heard of your trials and exertions and have admired the bravery and pertinacity with which these have been overcome.

"Most heartily do we thank you for the kind and cordial way in which you have received the toast so eloquently proposed by H.E. the Governor-General in honour of our most

gracious Sovereign, and very sincerely do we reciprocate the kindly sentiments of international cordiality which have not only been expressed but, better still, been practically demonstrated.

"I must congratulate you on possession of this beautiful and most valuable island. The longer you are here the more you will appreciate the high value of the prize which has now finally passed into your grasp.

"We British can most heartily congratulate you on this acquisition, as, from the very fact of the island being in the hands of so valiant and friendly a nation as yours is to ours, all suspicion of envy on our part towards you in this the hour of your good fortune must be entirely dissipated.

"No doubt that which has for so long been hoped for Formosa will now be carried out, and the island will proceed to a development which will as it progresses show more and more the splendid capacities the territory possesses.

"Again let me say how honoured we all feel at being privileged to be here to-day, and at meeting face to face so many brave and distinguished persons—warriors who have passed through the dangers of battle and clime in their ceaseless and successful efforts to carry the flag of their country to victory and to honour! In thus promoting her best interests, you have also procured for her that highest of all attainments, the peace and harmony so essential for the full enjoyment of the fruits of your patriotic sacrifices and devotion. "In conclusion I beg you my fellow countrymen and our friends of other Western nationalities here present, to join me in drinking health, long life, and prosperity to H.E. Admiral the Count Kabayama, Governor-General of Formosa."

To this appeal from the Consul all the foreigners responded with zest and cordiality and on the cheers ceasing H.E. the Governor once more rose, and in most felicitous and hearty terms proposed the health of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, whose representative, Mr. Allan W. Bain, of Messrs. Bain and Co., was present.

This toast was very heartily and enthusiastically taken up and drunk, the band playing the Dutch national air. Mr. Bain in a few graceful words thanked the Governor and all present for the kindly way in which they had toasted Her Majesty and concluded his remarks by asking all present to join in drinking much prosperity and progress to the island of Formosa under Japanese rule.

A deputation of Chinese merchants then advanced, and in an elaborate and highly ornate speech Mr. Chang Ching-kee, their elected spokesman, addressed his Excellency, welcoming the Japanese, and declaring their loyal submission to Japanese rule and hoped that under the new régime trade would grow and improve, and the welfare of all the Emperor's new subjects be secured.

There can be no doubt that most of the leading merchants were present, but this fact only demonstrates the wonderful power the Japanese have in rapidly searching out and utilising all influences and means of securing whatever is likely to favour the attainment of their objects, political and economical. To judge from their courtesy and attention to their Chinese guests, for whose benefit a special Chinese-speaking attaché was told off, it would seem that they are now as determined to ingratiate themselves with the people by the *suaviter in modo*, as they recently showed themselves capable of conquering by the *converse*. H.E. Major-General Nogi, a gentleman who instantly attracts everyone by his indescribable charm of manner and appearance, then rose and called on all present to drink to the health of the Commander-in-Chief H.E. Takoshima. This toast, it need scarcely be said, was most heartily responded to, whereupon H.E. Takoshima rose and called on the army to drink to the health and long life of Governor-General Kabayama, which was most enthusiastically taken up and responded to.

This concluded the formal part of the proceedings, and general conversation, accompanied by unlimited exchange of good wishes, in which their Excellencies the Governor and the Generals freely joined, became the order of the day. Amongst the distinguished Japanese present we noticed H.E. Admiral the Count Kabayama; Prefect and Governor of Tainan H.E. Furusho,

with his accomplished son, a graduate of Berlin; H.E. Viscount Takoshima, Commander-in-Chief; H.E. Baron Nogi, commanding the southern army; H.E. Lieut-General Tamaguchi, second in command of second division; Lieut-General Oshima, Chief of Governor-General's Staff; Colonel Okubo, Chief of Staff to General Nogi; Councillor Dr. Okubo, Ph.D. (Berlin); Chief of Foreign Section Dr. Kabayama D.C.L. (Yale); Attachés to Foreign Section, Mr. Matsumoto, LL.B. (Yale), Chief Commissioner of Customs Namura; Surgeon-General S. Ishizak, a Principal Medical Officer to the army in Formosa; the Governor-General's Chief Secretary Musini, late Chief Secretary to Japanese House of Representatives, and a Minister Plenipotentiary in the Diplomatic Service; Mr. sub-Prefect Saigo, son of the late great General Saigo; Captain Zuzuk, I.N., Chief Aide-de-Camp to H.E. the Governor, and several other heads and members of departments whose names we were unable to get in the short time at disposal.

Invitations were issued to and accepted by the following foreigners:—Mr. R. W. Hurst, H.B.M.'s Consul; Dr. W. Wykeham Myers; Mr. Allan W. Bain, of Messrs. Bain & Co., and Consul H.N. Majesty; Mr. J. Peterson, of Messrs. Julius Mannich & Co.; Mr. A. Macgowan, of Messrs. Tait & Co.; Mr. B. N. Perkins, H.B.M.'s Consular Service. The missionaries were also invited, but as the day happened to be Sunday they were naturally prevented from attending.

Thus was concluded a most memorable and enjoyable day, the ultimate influences of which it is to be sincerely hoped will long be felt working for that good and cordial understanding which we are convinced our genial hosts most ardently desire and are striving for.

There seems to be some doubt as to when H.E. the Governor returns to Taipei, but he will most likely do so in a few days. It is said that he will visit Takow before leaving this part of the island, as, by all accounts, this is to be made an important place. A railway (on *decaville's* system) from Anping to Takow has been commenced already by the corps of railway engineers, and they state positively that it will be open for passengers and general traffic in two months from this date! At present very little general organization can go on, as the island is still strictly under military rule, and the date for handing over to the civil authorities appears not to be known, and it is certainly not fixed. The Customs have been opened; but as yet there seems to be some confusion, though this has in no way been allowed to interfere with trade. We understand that so long as the Chinese Customs regulations are followed in the island all foreign built vessels coming here will have to pay tonnage dues at four mace per ton; but any coming here at present whose Chinese certificates have been granted before the occupation will be allowed to run on these certificates until they expire. After that date vessels must also take out a Japanese certificate at the old Chinese rate.

This may act injuriously on outside steamers inclined to call in to fill up or take an odd freight, but does not seem to be objected to by the regular traders.

The authorities appear to have resigned themselves to the fact that Liu has finally escaped and so all searching of outgoing steamers by the men-of-war has ceased.

It is reported that the Imperial Guards Division will very shortly be embarked from Anping for Japan direct, and that only the second Division will eventually be left to garrison the island.

The foreign merchants are doing a brisk wholesale trade in provisions and stores and several Japanese traders have opened shops in the city. It is not thought likely that free immigration from Japan will be allowed until the civil régime has been established, but after that a great influx is looked for.

The Hakkas are reported to be robbing and otherwise molesting the people in districts near the hills, but the natives themselves are all quiet and most anxious for peaceful rule to be once more established amongst them. With the occupation of Hien-chung, the most southern district city, which took place peacefully two or three days ago, the whole of the plain lands of Formosa are now in the hands of the Japa-

these, and it is expected that in a very short time the Hakka troubles will be either "mended or ended," and that the aborigines, towards whom a most conciliatory policy is to be adopted, will be gradually brought into line.

The troops round Tainanfu and Anping are suffering much from the local fever for which those places have so unenviable a notoriety. Although a good deal of bowel complaints are prevalent there does not seem to be any reason for assuming that cholera exists or is likely to break out.

The extremely cold weather, which has set in rather early this year, seems to oppose such diseases, though, as is always the case, the N.E. winds, which set up this cold, bring with them, as they blow over the alluvial plains, the malignant malarial virus accounting for the great numbers of cases met with among the troops.

JAMES W. DAVIDSON.

SUPREME COURT.

6th November.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FIELDING CLARKE
(CHIEF JUSTICE).

IN THE MATTER OF THE BANKRUPTCY
ORDINANCE, 1864, AND IN THE MATTER
OF CHAN LONG HING, BANKRUPT.

Mr. V. H. Deacon moved, on the part of Mr. F. A. Hazeland, official assignee in the above bankruptcy, that the official assignee may join with Chun Kum, widow, Choa Chee Bee, compradore, and Choa Leep Chee, in paying off in equal proportions a mortgage dated 5th July, 1889, made between the said Choa Leep Chee, on the one part, and the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited, of the other part, and registered at the Land Office on the 9th July, 1889, being a mortgage on section A of Inland lot No. 121, to secure \$18,000 and interest; and further may join with the said Chun Kum, Choa Chee Bee, and Choa Leep Chee, in selling and assigning the same premises to William Edgar Van Eps, commission agent, for the price of \$25,100, to be paid to the said official assignee and Chun Kum, Choa Chee Bee, and Choa Leep Chee, in equal fourth parts or shares, and further that the official assignee may execute all necessary deeds and writings in the premises.

His Lordship granted the order subject to the official assignee filing an affidavit to the effect that he was satisfied with the price offered.

6th November.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

ANDREW V. HOLDSWORTH.

The plaintiff, Mr. J. Andrew, commission agent, sued Mr. C. Holdsworth, of the Eastern Mica Works, for \$250.81, the price of asbestos delivered to the defendant. Mr. Ewens appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Grist for the defendant.

Mr. Ewens said the question in dispute was the price which the plaintiff agreed to sell the asbestos for. Plaintiff said he sold it at 5½ cents a lb.; defendant, on the other hand, said he bought the whole of it for \$100, which he had paid into court.

The plaintiff gave evidence and said—I am a commission agent. Some time back I sold two tons of asbestos to the defendant, who was anxious to cover a boiler on the *Mongku*. The price agreed upon was 5½ cents a lb. for weight delivered, and defendant was to pay cost of delivery. Nothing was said about defendant paying \$100 for the whole lot; the defendant agreed to pay 5½ cents a lb. There was no written contract. The defendant said he would pay my clerk \$10 if the asbestos was delivered and defendant sent a cheque for \$12, which I handed over to my clerk as I thought it was "cumshaw."

By Mr. Grist—The arrangement was made in May. I do not know whether the asbestos was more or less damaged; it was not understood that it was damaged. I said I had about two tons. Defendant did not say he would give me \$100 for the lot. I did not deliver an invoice. About 10th June defendant tendered a cheque for \$100, which I refused. I think I gave him the debit note before the cheque was offered me. I do not know whether Captain Murray was present when the price was agreed upon, and I cannot say whether Mr. Willson, of Brewer's, was also present. Defendant might have said "Take this cheque and refer the matter to Captain Murray." The asbestos can be bought for less than 5½ cents a lb.; the market value, though, was not less than that. Special lots might be got from Japan at 4½ cents a lb.

A. Mahommed, plaintiff's clerk, spoke to delivering the asbestos.

Mr. Grist said the defence was that the amount agreed upon was \$100 for the whole lot, and this sum had been paid into court.

The plaintiff said—I am the proprietor of the Eastern Mica Works, Quarry Bay. I bought the asbestos from the plaintiff last May. I was in the Hongkong Hotel inquiring whether some mica powder had come from Calcutta, as I had an important job to do. The plaintiff brought me a sample of stuff, which was a mixture of asbestos and other things, including lime. He said he had about two tons of it, and it was no use to him as it had been on his hands for some months and he wanted to get rid of it for \$100. I said, "All right, I will give you \$100." The \$12 I sent included the "cumshaw" for the clerk and cost of boat hire. On June 10th plaintiff said "Holdsworth, I should like to have that money to-day." I sent him a cheque for \$100 by Mr. Kirkpatrick, who, however, could not find the plaintiff, and brought it back again. The next day I saw the plaintiff in the billiard room in the Hongkong Hotel, and I offered him the cheque. He said he wanted 5½ cents a lb. I said he had never mentioned that amount before; the price agreed upon was \$100. He went out and shortly afterwards came back with a bill for \$250, and I said he had better refer the matter to Captain Murray.

By Mr. Ewens—Defendant did say that in future the price would be 5½ cents per lb. I was not very anxious to get this asbestos; I was anxious to get something, as I had no stuff of my own. I do not think I made more than \$20 profit on the job, as I could not use the whole of the asbestos.

Mr. A. Willson, assistant to Mr. W. Brewer, said he was present when the price was agreed upon. Plaintiff said to defendant, "Give me \$100 and take the stuff away." I have no use for it.

His Lordship said the plaintiff had not proved his case, and judgment would be for the plaintiff for \$103 paid into court. The plaintiff would have to pay defendant's costs.

7th November.

CHUNG KAM CHUEN V. VILLA, LOPEZ, AND CO.
AND R. J. HASTINGS.

The plaintiff sought to recover \$408.30 for food supplied to passengers on the *Ask* on behalf of the defendants. Mr. Hastings (of Mr. V. H. Deacon's office) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Grist for the defendants.

Mr. Hastings said the plaintiff was the compradore on board the steamship *Ask*, which was chartered by the first defendants and made two or three voyages for them from Tainanfoo, Tamsui, Amoy, and Swatow. The second defendant also shared in the transaction with the first defendants.

Mr. Grist, in answer to his Lordship, said that only Villa, Lopez, and Co. entered into the charter party.

Mr. Hastings, continuing, admitted this, but said that the second defendant shared in the transaction and made the agreement with the plaintiff to provide food for passengers. Nothing was said about supplying food on the first voyage as there were no passengers, but on the arrival of the steamer at Tainanfoo, Mr. Hastings, who carried on business as a merchant there, made arrangements for the plaintiff to supply food to passengers during the subsequent voyages.

In answer to his Lordship, Mr. Grist said his case was that the only persons responsible, if anybody, were Messrs. Villa, Lopez, and Co. Mr. Hastings was simply their agent at Tainanfoo. There was no doubt that the compradore supplied the chow, but he had charged 30 cents a head, and the defendants considered this excessive.

Mr. Hastings added that the claim was for the value of food supplied to 1,361 passengers at 30 cents each. The voyages varied in length, but 30 cents a head was a fair average. Messrs. Villa, Lopez, and Co. had entirely denied their liability, and on Wednesday afternoon they sent a set-off which claimed from the plaintiff \$453 passage money for 453 passengers collected by the plaintiff. This was quite a separate claim, and therefore should be heard at a later date.

Mr. Grist said the plaintiff claimed for food supplied to 1,361 passengers. The defendants sold 851 tickets, and it was the duty of the plaintiff to collect the fares from those passengers who did not have tickets. If he collected the money from the surplus passengers there was a big sum of money in his hands; if he did not collect it he ought to have done so.

His Lordship—You have sprung this claim rather late.

Mr. Grist—It is not exactly my fault.

His Lordship—That I do not know anything about, but it is rather a large order for a set off.

It was agreed to bring a cross-claim in respect of this amount, and his Lordship said he should stay execution in the present case when he gave judgment.

Plaintiff then gave evidence and said his wages were \$120 a month and out of this sum he paid his assistants and supplied them with food. He received instructions from agents of the defendants at various ports to supply food for the passengers.

His Lordship—Why don't you sue all the agents and not pick out this particular one?

Mr. Hastings—It is not because he was an agent, but because he was connected with the charter party.

Plaintiff, continuing, said that when he applied to Messrs. Villa, Lopez, and Co. for the cost of food supplied they referred him to Mr. Hastings; when he applied to Mr. Hastings that gentleman said the matter did not concern him, and referred him to Messrs. Villa, Lopez, and Co.

Cross-examined by Mr. Grist, witness said that when he first saw Mr. Hastings he asked him to guarantee some rice which he had sent on board. The rice was worth about \$44, and witness asked Mr. Hastings to buy it as he had not sufficient money.

Plaintiff's solicitor admitted that this sum was due to the defendants.

Witness, further cross-examined, denied that the second defendant told him he had nothing to do with the food; he said he would allow witness 50 cents a head. Witness had been compradore on other coasting steamers, and he knew that from Hongkong to Swatow an allowance of 25 cents a head was allowed. He could not have supplied food for 15 cents a head, as there were delays during the voyages. He was surprised to know that on one steamer 15 cents a head was allowed from this port to Amoy.

In re-examination witness said there was no profit in feeding Chinamen at the rate of 30 cents a head for five days; there were ten meals in five days, and how could three cents a meal be sufficient?

Mr. Grist said the defence was that 1,361 passengers did not travel to the knowledge of the defendants. The plaintiff's duty was to collect tickets from all passengers on board without them, and he had only accounted for 908 passengers. The defendants submitted that 10 cents a head was sufficient from Tainanfoo to Amoy, 15 cents from Tainanfoo to Swatow, 15 cents from Tainanfoo to Hongkong, 10 cents Amoy to Swatow, and 15 cents from Amoy to Hongkong. These were the rates at which other compradores were being paid.

Mr. R. J. Hastings, one of the defendants, said he was the agent for Villa, Lopez, and Co. at Tainanfoo. He entirely denied his liability, and also denied making arrangements to pay plaintiff 50 cents a head for food. When plaintiff saw him witness referred him to Villa,

Lopez, and Co. Witness then spoke of the rates allowed for food between the various coasting ports, and said he believed the Douglas Company paid similar rates. They were very fair rates.

Cross-examined—He would not like to undertake to feed Chinamen for five days for 15 cents each; he would not mind feeding Chinamen for three days at 15 cents a head. The voyage from Hongkong to Tainanfoo was of three days' duration. If a vessel were delayed no extra money would be allowed the compradore. Witness was not a partner in the firm of Messrs Villa, Lopez, and Co. He had a share in the business, and the charter had not been a success. Witness had lost money by the transaction. The compradore did not tell him that Villa, Lopez, and Co. had referred him to witness. Witness did not deny that he told the compradore to find the chow. The compradore said he wanted chow, and witness said "Get the chow, and whatever Messrs. Villa, Lopez and Co. agree to pay you, I am willing to pay my share of it." Witness could not say whether the reason why Villa, Lopez, and Co. sent the plaintiff to him was because witness had made arrangements about the chow. Witness thought that Villa, Lopez, and Co. were liable for part of the claim. It was not usual, as Villa, Lopez and Co. had stated in a letter, for passengers to pay for their food on the voyage. 25 cents a head from Hongkong to Swatow was considerably too much; it was a sixteen hour's run.

Edward F. Birchall said he carried on business in Hongkong under the style of Villa, Lopez, and Co. He employed plaintiff as compradore on the *Ask*, but made no arrangements whatever for supplying the Chinese passengers with chow. It was not until the third voyage was over that he knew it was customary for the compradore to supply the chow; he had previously thought the passengers paid for their own chow. The compradore's duty was to collect money from those passengers who did not have tickets. Witness had received from the compradore only 851 tickets and also \$57, representing an additional 57 passengers.

Cross-examined—Witness had known since October 13th that the plaintiff had charged for too many passengers, but it could not be proved that those extra passengers did not travel. Of course it was possible that witness's agents in Tainanfoo or Amoy had received payment from the passengers, but in that case the books would show that the extra tickets had been sold. Witness had half a share in the chartering of the vessel, and Mr. Hastings represented the holders of shares of the other half. There was at the present moment a judgment against witness which was not yet paid. It was in respect of the *Ask*, and there was nearly \$1,500 owing. Witness believed the compradore's account was correct as far as the number of passengers carried was concerned, but he had not received money for all those passengers. He had a claim from his agents in Amoy; an action had not been commenced as the claim was settled.

Mr. Grist again addressed his Lordship and submitted that the charges for food were most unreasonable. He also contended that there was no evidence that the defendant, Mr. Hastings, was one of the charterers of the vessel.

His Lordship—Suppose you admit 30 cents as the proper charge from Tainanfoo to Hongkong, then the other charges would have to be *pro rata*. How are you going to work that?

Mr. Grist—I say ten cents would be a reasonable price between each port.

His Lordship—That would want working out.

Mr. Grist—We would soon do it, my Lord.

Mr. Hastings contended that the rates were reasonable.

His Lordship—Do you think 30 cents a reasonable charge between Swatow and Amoy, and between Amoy and Hongkong?

Mr. Hastings—It is a reasonable charge taking the average of all the voyages. One of the voyages was of ten days' duration.

His Lordship—That is the plaintiff's bad luck.

Mr. Hastings—He has to take the risk of typhoons, bad weather, &c.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said—In this case the plaintiff sues for \$408.30 the price of provisions supplied to a number of Chinese passengers. Under the circumstances and from the evidence of the first defendants, or rather of Mr. Birchall, I feel bound to take the number of passengers stated by the plaintiff, namely 1,361, as correct for the purposes of this suit. The question now is whether the second defendant should be joined with the first in the action. I am inclined to think he is liable. In reference to the 30 cents, I believe that no arrangement was made as to the price per head, and that Mr. Hastings, the second defendant, carried out the general custom and told the plaintiff to get the provisions without stipulating any price. It is now my duty to say what a reasonable price is. Judgment will be at the rate of 30 cents for each passenger for the whole journey, and 10 cents between each port. Stay of execution will be granted.

7th November.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE SIR FIELDING CLARKE (CHIEF JUSTICE).

APPLICATION FOR A RECEIVING ORDER.

Mr. Ewens applied on behalf of Tan Chuk Hin, the petitioning creditor, for a receiving order against the estate of Ng Ching Po, lately trading in co-partnership with others as the Lung Kin.

The petitioning creditor said that the debtor owed him \$3,000 and \$375 interest. The money was lent to the debtor personally, and not for business purposes. Witness produced three promissory notes of \$1,000 each.

The debtor said he was only a sleeping partner in the firm and his share was \$500. Besides the money he owed the petitioning creditor he was indebted in the sum of \$4,000 to two other persons named Lo Man Tsing and Li Sz Nin. This money was also lent to him for his own use and not for the business. He did not make any entry of these debts in his books because they were private debts.

His Lordship granted an interim receiving order, directing the Official Receiver to take charge of the effects of the bankrupt.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on Thursday at the offices. Hon. F. A. Cooper (Director of Public Works) presided, and there were also present—Hon. W. C. H. Hastings (Acting Captain Superintendent of Police), Dr. Atkinson (Acting Colonial Surgeon), Mr. N. J. Ede, and Mr. H. McCallum (Secretary).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

NEW SLAUGHTER-HOUSE AND MARKET.

The President moved that the plans for the proposed slaughter-house and extension of the market at Shaanwan be adopted. He pointed out that the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon called attention to the want of this additional accommodation as far back as 1890.

Carried.

THE NUISANCE OF FAT BOILING.

A petition was received from certain tallow boilers who had been served with notice to abate the nuisance caused by their operations. The police then sent in a list of fat-boiling establishments, distinguishing between pork and beef, the latter being considered the more offensive. Seven of each kind were given in the list.

The Secretary appended the following note—Fat boiling is undoubtedly an offensive business. I think the Medical Officer of Health should be asked to report on those places specified in the police report.

The President wrote asking the Colonial Surgeon's opinion on the hygienic necessity of removing the establishments.

The Colonial Surgeon in reply forwarded a report from the Medical Officer of Health and added his own opinion—That the landlords should be called on to put these houses into proper order and that the tenants be required to maintain them in a sanitary condition. As at present

conducted they are a nuisance and detrimental to health, not only of those who are employed therein, but also of all who have to live in the immediate neighborhood. I would suggest that the recommendations of the Medical Officer of Health be carried out, and to ensure this the establishments should be licensed and kept under strict sanitary supervision. A report was made in 1893 to the Sanitary Board by Messrs. Ede and Humphreys on these very establishments, but nothing appears to have been done. In my inspection I came across other premises where this trade is being conducted, e.g., 170, Third Street, and parts of 186, Third Street, and 1, Fuk Shan Lane. There was also a cockloft in the backyard or, as some might term it, the kitchen of 160, Third Street.

The Secretary appended a note to this—On the 24th August, 1883, the Sanitary Board passed the following resolution—"That tallow melting in the centre of the town cannot be permitted, and that notice be given to owners of such works that they must remove to the suburbs within six months from the date of notice." The notice appears to have been given verbally and it was found that the only way of enforcing the notice was through the clause in the Crown lease dealing with offensive trades. As far as I recollect, the matter was then taken up by the Surveyor-General, but I have no knowledge why the clause in the Crown lease was not enforced. I think the Medical Officer of Health should be asked to state if he considers that with the improvements in the buildings which he recommends fat-boiling establishments should be permitted in the centre of the city. If they could only see it, it is to the best interests of these fat boilers to move to the outskirts of the city, where land is comparatively cheap, and it is not likely anyone will take proceedings against them for any nuisance which may arise from their trade operations.

The Medical Officer of Health wrote—

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report upon the fat-boiling establishments in the city of Victoria. My investigations were mainly directed to the following points—

- (1) Nature and condition of floors and walls.
- (2) Ventilation and means of disposal of offensive fumes.
- (3) Cleanliness of apparatus and utensils.
- (4) Condition of drains for the disposal of waste liquids.
- (5) Accommodation provided for workers.

With regard to the first point I found that the floors were in many cases imperfectly flagged or cemented, with the result that the subjacent soil is sodden with greasy liquids; the floors were all in a more or less dirty condition and in some cases wooden floors were in use. The walls are all of porous brick or rough woodwork and show signs of limewash, but are even dirtier than the floors.

Some of the cookhouses in which the fat is boiled were, I found, well ventilated, in fact almost in the open air, but others were ill lit and ill ventilated and in no case did I find that any attempt whatever had been made to provide a flue to carry off the offensive fumes. The gases from the boiling oil permeate the atmosphere of the cookhouse in which the process takes place and must find their way thence to the open air either through the window or through the front shop in which the raw fat is stored and separated.

The pans and boilers were in some cases reasonably clean, but in others were in a most dirty condition. The drains for the disposal of waste liquids were of a most primitive form and in a dilapidated condition, and in no case did I find any form of grease trap or other device to prevent the discharge of grease into the drains and sewers.

The workers, varying from four or five to twenty or more in numbers, usually sleep in the front shop, in which the raw fat is stored and manipulated, while to increase the accommodation cocklofts have been erected in several of these rooms. I also enquired as to the provision of privies for the workers, as these might be held to be required by sect. 65 of the Public Health Ordinance 1887, but only found them provided in two cases; in one the privy was a small space incompletely boarded off the cookhouse, and in the other a similar contrivance in the front shop or store.

and in both cases it appeared to me that it were better if they had not been provided.

I found that the beef-fat-boiling processes were far more offensive than those of pork-fat boiling, but I consider that both require to be under strict sanitary supervision and regulated by by-laws, and I would suggest the following conditions as essential to the abatement of the present nuisances which arise from these establishments.

The floors of both store-rooms and cook-houses to be concreted and rendered smooth, and all walls to be of brick faced with cement and painted or otherwise rendered impervious to a height of not less than (say) ten feet from the floor. The floors should be channelled and efficient grease traps and drains provided to carry off all waste liquors and water used for cleaning purposes, etc., while both store-rooms and cookhouses should be well lit and adequately ventilated. Provision should also be made for the systematic daily washing down of all floors and walls with hot water at the close of each day's work.

Means must be provided to render the fumes of the boiling fat innocuous either by carrying them high up into the air through a tall chimney or by condensing or burning them by one or other of the many processes now in vogue for that purpose.

I would most strongly condemn the plan of allowing the workers to sleep in the shops or store-rooms, as it must be detrimental to health to sleep in an atmosphere reeking of stale and stinking fats. I also consider that the presence of a privy in these rooms should on no account be allowed.

I append herewith a detailed account of my inspection of each establishment.—I have the honour to be, etc.,

FRANCIS W. CLARK,
Medical Officer of Health.

The following minutes were appended—

Mr. Ede—I think the recommendations of the Medical Officer of Health should be carried out, giving the fat boilers sufficient time to make their arrangements accordingly. I would have them register names and establishments with the Board and be subject to sanitary inspection, but I would not licence them nor charge them any fees whatever.

Mr. Cooper—It appears most desirable that by-laws should be made (a) for the control of this trade; (b) to prevent the carrying on of this trade on any premises within the city without special sanction of the Board in those cases where such trade is now carried on; (c) to prevent the further establishment of such trade on any premises within the city.

Dr. Atkinson—With reference to this offensive trade I recommend the prohibition of the establishment of any more of these fat-boiling shops in the city of Victoria, and the control of the trade by the issue of by-laws where already established. The Board has power under subsection 11, section 13 of the Public Health Act of 1887 to do both these. The by-laws should deal with (1) storage of offensive material; (2) offensive vapours emitted during boiling, melting, etc.; (3) drainage; (4) floors. I would draw attention to the fact that in the Public Health (London) Act 1891, bone boiling and tallow melting are two of the six trades which shall not be established anew in London.

The PRESIDENT moved that the Secretary be requested to draft by-laws, and that the Medical Officer of Health be requested to assist him in the work with the object of controlling the trade, and with the view of preventing further establishments of that kind in the city.

Dr. ATKINSON seconded.
Carried.

POULTRY ACCOMODATION.

Correspondence was read concerning the formation of a depot for the storage of poultry.

The PRESIDENT proposed that the papers be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary with the request that the whole question of the construction of a suitable depot for the accommodation of poultry be considered as soon as practicable.

Mr. EDE seconded.
Carried.

THE PLAGUE REPORT.

The PRESIDENT, in laying the report on the bubonic plague on the table, said—Copies of the report have been circulated to members, and I am sure you will agree with me in saying that it contains a good deal of interesting information, which will undoubtedly be of great use to this Board in future. A copy of the report will be forwarded to the Government.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

For the week ending 26th October, the total deaths in the colony numbered 110, being at the rate of 23.1 per annum for every thousand of estimated population, as against 24.2 in the previous week and 19.3 in the corresponding week of last year.

The Secretary appended a note—

The only feature of special importance in this return is the number of deaths recorded as occurring in the Shaukiwan district from fever, and in view of the recent report by the Medical Officer of Health the real cause of these deaths must be looked on as unknown.

For the week ended 2nd November the total deaths in the colony numbered 125, being at the rate of 26.3 per annum in every thousand of estimated population, as against 23.1 in the previous week and 20.3 in the corresponding week of last year.

The Secretary appended a note—

The only feature of special importance in this return is that the death rate in the Shaukiwan district continues high.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Board adjourned until Thursday week.

PLAGUE PREVENTION WORK.

The following report showing the progress of special work carried out for the prevention of the further spread of bubonic plague was laid on the table of the Sanitary Board on Thursday—

Sanitary Board,
Hongkong, 21st October, 1895.

Sir.—Referring to our report dated the 7th of June (Government Notification No. 276 of 1895) we have now the honour to submit, for the information of the Board, the following further particulars of the progress of the special work entrusted to our joint direction.

HOUSE TO HOUSE VISITATION.

2.—On the 1st of June the original detachment, consisting of 24 police and 15 soldiers told off for this service, was reduced to 27 men working in three sections. Each section consisted of 4 soldiers, including 1 non-commissioned officer, and 4 Chinese constables in charge of an European police constable. On the 15th of June the services of two of the sections were dispensed with, and to the remaining section was allotted the duty of visiting houses in the worst part of the city in the morning and in the afternoon of noting the destination of the passengers arriving by the Canton steamers. This section continued to discharge these duties until the end of July when the services of the police and military were discontinued.

3.—The night steamers from Canton have been regularly watched by a detachment of police in charge of Detective Inspector Quincey.

4.—In appendix A will be found a statement of the number of houses inspected and of the number of passengers tracked to their destination. In all 15,147 inspections of houses have been made and 6,006 passengers from Canton followed to their destination after leaving the steamers.

5.—It is gratifying to be able to report that the attitude of the public during the examination of houses by search parties has been friendly throughout and that the conduct of those engaged on the service has been good. Although none of the house visitation parties discovered any cases of plague, we are of opinion that the surprise visits made from time to time in various parts of the city have had a salutary effect in securing the prompt removal of the sick either to hospital or to places outside the colony.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

6.—At the date of our last report only five cases of bubonic plague were known to have occurred since the day on which the first case was reported. After an interval of more than a month, viz., on the 14th June, the disease re-appeared in Holland Street, Kennedytown—two cases from No. 9 and one from a matshed situated on private property at the south end of the lane. On the following day (the 15th) four cases occurred in a room on the first floor of No. 10, Heung Lane, in the Sheung Wan District, and a further case from the adjoining

house, viz., No. 12, was reported the next day (16th). Particulars of these cases, as well as those that occurred subsequently, will be found in appendix B to this report.

7.—Five persons from No. 10 and one from No. 12, Heung Lane—the rest of the inmates having escaped before the police arrived to take charge of the houses—were placed under observation in one of the "marriage boats," or native marine hotels, specially chartered for this service, and anchored at the back of Stonecutter's Island.

8.—Five cases having occurred within two days in these two houses alone, it was decided at 3 p.m. on the 17th, after a close inspection of the other houses in this part of the lane, and on a joint certificate by the Acting Medical Officer of Health and the Assistant Superintendent of the Civil Hospital, to remove the occupants of the next two houses, viz., Nos. 14 and 16, until such time as the premises could be satisfactorily disinfected and cleansed. The majority accordingly proceeded to Canton the same evening, having declined the proffered accommodation afloat; the rest were housed in one of the marriage boats.

9.—On the 17th of June at 10 p.m. a man suffering from plague entered the Tung Wah Hospital and stated that he had been living in No. 10, Heung Lane, having left the house before the arrival of the police. He was unable to give a clear account of his movements during the interval.

10.—Two cases of plague developed among those segregated from Nos. 10 and 12, Heung Lane, viz., one from No. 10 (on the 18th) and one from No. 12 (on the 20th). Altogether eight cases of plague occurred in these two houses in Heung Lane.

11.—The other cases do not call for any special remarks beyond those stated in the body and at the foot of the schedule. Not a single case has been reported since the 16th ultimo.

12.—With regard to the segregating of persons found in infected premises it has been the practice in all cases to allow the option of proceeding to Canton or of being housed in one of the marriage boats. In the majority of instances the former alternative has been readily accepted, only 21 persons being provided with accommodation afloat. On the 20th June the last batch was released.

DISINFECTION OF HOUSES.

13.—In respect of the disinfection of houses in which cases of bubonic plague have occurred the provisions of by-law No. 25, made under section 13 of Ordinance 15 of 1894, have been rigidly enforced, and every article destroyed that could not be satisfactorily disinfected. In the cases of the houses in Heung Lane, after fumigation with sulphur and clearing out all the moveable contents, the floors, walls, and ceilings were thoroughly saturated with the acid solution of perchloride of mercury as recommended in a memorandum of the 26th August, 1892, by Dr. R. Thorne Thorne of the Medical Department of the Local Government Board.

14.—It will be observed that most of the cases of bubonic plague occurred in No. 6 Health District. Mr. Hore, the District Inspector, is deserving of praise for the painstaking way in which he has discharged a trying and, to say the least, disagreeable duty.

LATRINE DISINFECTION.

15.—The addition of chlorinated lime to the night-soil in public latrines, which had been discontinued at the end of May, was resumed in the case of the Heung Lane latrine on the outbreak of bubonic plague in that locality and maintained until all danger of a further development of the disease in the vicinity had disappeared. For failing to comply with the Board's order in this matter and for a breach of one of the latrine by-laws the keeper was fined \$50 by the presiding Magistrate.

MEZZANINE FLOORS AND CUBICLES.

16.—The work involved in enforcing compliance with the provisions of sections 7 and 8 of Ordinance 15 of 1894, the controlling of which had been delegated to us as a Select Committee of the Board, made satisfactory progress in the case of the worst class of houses in the city, especially in districts Nos. 7 and 8, at the west, and Nos. 1 and 2 at the east end of the city. As, however, the Inspectors in charge of

the Central Districts of the city proceeded it became evident that in granting permission for the retention of cocklofts in rooms partitioned into separate compartments, the practice hitherto followed of dealing with each case on its merits could not be successfully pursued, and that clearly defined conditions applicable to all cases should be drawn up for the guidance of the Executive.

17.—The question as to whether the owner or occupier should be held responsible for complying with the law was also fully considered. In many cases the cocklofts are the property of the tenants; in others they belong to the owner. The Committee therefore decided to adopt the plan that had been found to work so well in the case of the illegal occupation of basements, viz., of serving the notice on both the owner and occupier. The notice on the occupier specified in schedule C to our last report was therefore discontinued and a new form, after meeting with the approval of the Attorney-General, adopted.

18.—The conditions drawn up by the Committee on the subject of cocklofts in buildings erected before and after the passing of The Closed Houses and Insanitary Dwellings Ordinance (15 of 1894), which, after submission to and approval by the full Board, were published in the *Government Gazette* and in the English and Chinese newspapers, will be found embodied in the notifications included in appendix D.

19.—Up to date, notices with copies of the Board's conditions attached, to comply with the provisions of sub-section 1 of section 7 and sub-section 6 of section 8, have been served on the owners and occupiers in the case of 433 cocklofts and cubicles. So far this change of tactics has met with the best results, and it is confidently hoped that within six months all illegal cocklofts will have been removed.

BASEMENTS.

20.—A complete list of the basements illegally occupied on the 1st of April, and on the owners and occupiers of which notices have been served, will be found in appendix E. The return does not include the very large number of basements in No. 7 District which were closed during the epidemic of plague last year and which are among the worst in the whole city. Great credit is due to Acting Inspector MacEwen for the energy he has displayed in preventing their re-occupation as dwellings.

21.—Under our joint personal supervision the whole of the basements in districts Nos. 4, 5, and 6 have been inspected at night. In all 244 inspections have been made before and 140 after midnight.

The District Inspectors, Messrs. Burnett, Reidie, and Hore, are doing their utmost to prevent their now illegal occupation.

PERMITS FOR COCKLOFTS AND BASEMENTS.

22.—In a memo. dated the 9th of July the Committee referred for the consideration of the full Board the question as to whether permits for the retention of cocklofts under section 7 and for the occupation of basements under section 6, should be granted to the owner or occupier. We are of opinion that the fullest publicity should be given to the fact that the Board has unanimously decided to grant such permits to the landlord only.

GENERAL REMARKS.

33.—Although it may appear somewhat hazardous in the case of a disease like the bubonic plague, as to the origin and spread of which so little is known, we think it probable that the colony has now seen the last of the disease in 1895. The widespread fear that the outbreak in Heung Lane was but the beginning of a formidable epidemic has happily not been realised. Twenty-six cases are known to have occurred; all died. If the particulars specified in appendix B are closely examined it will be found that among the later cases the disease showed no signs of abatement in point of virulence. The experience of this year would seem to demonstrate that the disease was nipped in the bud and an epidemic averted by the prompt removal and segregation of the inmates and the disinfection and cleansing of the infected premises. The drastic measures it was deemed necessary to adopt were fully justified by the nature of and the circumstances attending the outbreak.

24.—The question here very naturally arises what are the prospects of a recurrence of the disease in the early spring of next year? A

vast improvement in the sanitary condition of the colony has unquestionably been effected during the last twelve months, but much still remains to be done. In our opinion no measure of sanitary reform calls for more prompt and vigorous action than that of clearing away the obstructions in back-yards and in the back parts of premises so as to provide a suitable and adequate area for the admission of light and air. This has been done already in many houses in the city. In Heung Lane the sanitary character of the houses, in which cases of plague originated, has been completely changed by this simple and by no means costly structural alteration. We submit that no consideration of departmental economy should be allowed to interfere with the early carrying out of this most desirable reform.—We have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servants,

WM. C. H. HASTINGS,
Acting Captain Superintendent of Police.
W. EDWARD CROW,
Assistant Secretary and Superintendent.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders in the Douglas Steamship Co., Limited, was held at the offices of the General Managers (Messrs. Douglas LaPraik and Co.) on Saturday at noon. Mr. J. H. Lewis presided, and there were also present—Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, Messrs. D. R. Sassoon, A. Ross, R. Shewan (Consulting Committee), Capt. G. C. Anderson, Capt. Hall, Messrs. A. G. Morris, J. H. Cox, C. A. Tomes, W. Parlane, H. Garrells, H. Crawford, W. Parfitt, E. Georg, D. Haskell, F. W. Hall, and J. R. Michael.

Mr. PARFITT (Secretary) read the notice calling the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the confirmation of the following resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting on 21st October last:—"That the full stop at the end of the first paragraph of Article XIX. of the Articles of Association be omitted and that there be substituted therefor the words 'or in or towards the payment to the shareholders of such bonus or bonuses as the General Managers shall with the approval of the Consulting Committee think fit.'"

Mr. MORRIS seconded.

Carried.

The CHAIRMAN—At the last meeting I mentioned that it was our intention to pay a bonus of \$12.50 per share. Since then we have received a petition from shareholders representing 7,000 shares requesting that the bonus be \$15, and we have decided to pay them \$15 per share. Bonus warrants will be issued on the 20th instant. That concludes the business of the meeting. I thank you, gentlemen, for your attendance.

PROMENADE CONCERT.

An enjoyable promenade concert, organised by members of the Church Extension Association, for winter relief of the London poor, was given on the Volunteer Parade Ground on Thursday evening. The cold weather of the early part of the week did not promise very well for the success of an out-of-door entertainment, but as the date approached the temperature rose, and Thursday evening was mild and pleasant. There was a fair attendance, though not so large perhaps as might have been expected had the entertainment taken place a little earlier in the season, or if the promoters had taken the public more fully into their confidence. The remark was made on the ground on Thursday evening that all public movements should be franked by the name a responsible resident, and the opinion seems a reasonable one. In the advertisement of Thursday's concert no name appeared and though the particulars were no doubt widely known there were some who were not aware who the promoters were. However, those who attended enjoyed a very pleasant evening. A neat stage had been prepared, the ground was decorated with lanterns and streamers, refreshments were provided, and, most important of all, the music was good. The Band of the Rifle Brigade, kindly lent for the occasion, played between the vocal

selections, five out of the twelve items on the programme falling to them, and each piece was warmly applauded. Dr. Meadows was down for two songs, one in the first part and one in the second, and both were encored. For the first encore he gave "The Gallants of England" and for the second "True till death." We think the doctor has never been heard in better voice, and he sang with his usual excellent taste, except that in "Queen of the Earth" he took the time rather too slowly. Mr. C. H. Grace was also in good voice and was encored, giving in reply "The arrow and the song." Mr. Spriggs, who sang "The last watch" has a tenor voice of good quality, and we hope to hear him frequently. Mr. Grayson, R.A., gave a humorous rendering of "Appy 'Amstead" and as an encore sang "The Little Nipper." A pleasant feature in the programme were the glees by a party of ladies and gentlemen whose names will be found in the programme given below; both were described as glees, but the second was a plantation song. The following was the programme:—

PART I.	
Overture	"Ivan" Contorno.
	The Band of the Rifle Brigade.
Song	"The Deathless Army" Trotère.
	Dr. Meadows.
Selection	"Doris" Cellier.
	The Band.
Song	"The Last Watch" Pinsuti.
	Mr. C. W. Spriggs.
Glee	"Awake, Awake!" H. Leslie.
	Messames Clark, Craddock, Woolley;
	Boxshall and Cox;
	Messrs. Mackay, Measor, Spriggs;
	Boxshall, Craddock, Capt. Young, R.A.,
	Dr. Meadows, and Mr. Cruickshank, R.A.
Comic Song	"Appy 'Amstead" Mr. Grayson, R.A.
PART II.	
March	"Tannhauser" Wagner.
	The Band.
Song	"I would I were a King" Sullivan.
	Mr. C. H. Grace.
Song	"Star of Bethlehem" Adams.
	The Band.
Song	"Queen of the Earth" Pinsuti.
	Dr. Meadows.
Glee	"Good Night" Gatty.
Selection	"The Shop Girl" Aryll.
	The Band.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. RIFLE BRIGADE.

9th November.

The first match of the season into which an element of keen rivalry entered was opened yesterday afternoon. Owing to personal injuries the Rifles were not at their full strength: on the other hand, the Club mustered a good all round team, deficient only in the matter of wicket keeping. With a closeness to time which recalled the happy days when the 58th and the Club were pitted against each other, a start was made at 2.15 p.m. Winning the toss Lawson deputed Firth and Campbell to open: this they did with great caution, as the bowling of Lysley and Alexander was well on the spot, and the fielding was smart. After 30 was up Private Green, a new fast bowler with symptoms of a break, relieved Alexander and shortly had Firth dismissed by the long coolie, the retiring batsman having made a careful 14 out of a total of 46. The captain filled the vacancy, and was hard on the ball from the start, but shortly lost Campbell, who was neatly taken by Lysley off his own bowling: two for 58, of which the Pathan regiment man claimed 32, the result of sound cricket. Smith was the next comer, but his association with Lawson was short lived, as Lysley, bowling at his best, beat the doctor with a good length breaking ball just as he was settling down; three for 63. Here a series of disasters befell the Club, Darby, Anton, and Ellis succumbing to Lysley, and realising only 4 runs between them. Anton fell to a pretty catch at slip, while Darby and Ellis quite failed to cope with two excellent balls from Lysley, whose analysis up to this point showed 5 wickets for 33 runs. F. Maitland then-partnered Smith, who was playing a quieter game than usual. A slight stand was made before Smith scooped a fast leg ball from

Alexander into square leg's hands. With 7 wickets gone for 89 runs, the outlook was not exhilarating; but at this juncture Mast and Maitland came to the rescue and, batting with great freedom, spanked the bowling all over the field, raising the score by close on 100 per cent. before Mast fell to a well judged catch at long-on. His 43 came at a most opportune moment and was characterised by fearless batting. With Elliot as a *vis-a-vis* Maitland continued his dashing career and made the score mount rapidly, two or three fours in an over alone satisfying him; and it was chiefly owing to him that Lysley's average finally worked out at 5 wickets for 80 runs. Elliott was smartly stumped by Paley off Eccles, who also captured Powell's wicket and brought the innings to a close for a respectable total of 214, which at one time seemed to be hardly attainable.

This result was chiefly due to Maitland's not out 74, which showed a sudden and welcome return to the form of a few years ago when he was the local terror. Credit also belongs to Campbell and Mast for their respective contributions. The regimental fielding was well sustained throughout, but their bowling would have been strengthened had Private Lee trundled.

In a failing light and with about a quarter of an hour for play, the Rifles went in to bat, but had the misfortune to lose two men for as many runs before stumps were drawn. As, however, their batsmen are all in reserve, an interesting and exciting day's cricket may be expected from 11 a.m. onward to-day.

Yesterday, the band of the Hongkong Regiment played at very short notice, thanks to the great courtesy of Major Faithfull and the Officers.

11th November.

Our prediction that the game begun last Friday would, on being resumed on Saturday, prove interesting and exciting and demonstrate the Club's want of a wicketkeeper was exactly fulfilled. The Club had played a first innings of 214 and the Regiment had lost 2 wickets for 2 runs when Captains Ferguson and Eccles faced the bowling shortly after 11 a.m. on Saturday. The start was disastrous beyond measure; for the first delivery saw Eccles c. and b. by Firth, the first and last balls of Lowson's opening over disposed of Sergt. Burton and Lysley, and in Lowson's second over a trimmer sent back Ferguson, the telegraph board showing 6.10.4 and disappointment prevailing all round. But those who now made arrangements to quit the cricket ground for other centres of amusement forgot about the proverbial uncertainty of the game and, if they carried out their plans, were deprived of experiencing the most delicate titillations which can flutter a cricketer's heart. With a very long hill to mount, Percival and Knox set to work with a will and by resolute batting raised the score to 76 for 7 wickets, which, though hardly so good as the 89 for 7 wickets of the Club on the day before, yet showed that the bowling was not so deadly as it looked and that steady play might accomplish much. The chief feature of Percival's invaluable innings was his leg playing, by which he scored most of his runs. Upon his retirement, Alexander rendered Knox tremendous assistance: in fact, the partnership of these two was the main incident in the match. Getting together at 76, when the only thing to be played for seemed to be the avoidance of a follow-on, these two officers not only saved their side from this humiliation but also raised justifiable hopes that they would not be separated till the Club score was passed. The men played all the good bowling and scored off the loose stuff; forcing tactics were never attempted and the ball was always kept well along the ground. As ten after ten went up, cheers came from the Pavilion and from all round the ground, and as the batsmen were going as strong as ever, it looked like a great victory for the Rifles with only seven wickets down. The suspense came to an end, however, by Lowson bowling Alexander with a beautiful ball, which just took the off bail. The retiring batsman richly deserved the hearty ovation which awaited him and is to be congratulated on having shown nerve, judgment, and defence, such as is too seldom seen in Hongkong. It was no mean feat to have assisted in

adding 102 runs at a crisis. The two privates who followed helped to raise the score to 200, at which the innings came to a close, leaving Knox not out with 99 to his name and the Club the winners by 14 runs. Knox of course was the subject of mixed congratulation and condolence: his fine play was relished by everyone and everyone was heartily sorry that he just missed the century. What the scorer or his brother officers were doing not to intimate to him his precarious position, it is hard to say. His innings was not without blemish; as a competent wicketkeeper would have early snapped him up. For all that it was a brilliant performance, marked by good cutting, driving, and leg hitting, and for real opportuneness was the best we have seen on the ground.

For the Club, Lowson and Firth were the only bowlers who could be described as successful. The Club fielding was capable of improvement: indolence in stooping down and the use of one hand instead of two hands were noticeable defects and must be remedied if cricket is to reach such a standard as to be worthy of the game and of the support of the members.

The second innings of the Club was marked by a rot up to the fall of the sixth wicket, but here Anton and Mast got together and made things merry till gun fire.

On both days there was a large attendance of ladies, whose presence was very welcome, and on Saturday afternoon Colonel St. Paul and the officers of the Rifle Brigade had their delightful band on the ground.

Full score and analysis are appended:—

H.K.C.C.					
J. A. Lowson, b Lysley	10	c Eccles, b Lysley	1		
C. M. Firth, c sub. b Green	14	b Lysley	7		
G. D. Campbell, c and b Lysley	32				
T. S. Smith, c Riderwood, b Alexander	17	b Green	10		
S. L. Darby, b Lysley	4				
A. S. Anton, c Green, b Lysley	0	not out	39		
K. C. Ellis, b Lysley	0	b Lysley	6		
F. Maitland, not out	74				
E. Mast, c Alexander, b Riderwood	4	not out	21		
H. M. C. Elliott, st. Paley, b Eccles	6	b Green	3		
S. Powell, c Green, b Eccles	5	b Green	1		
Extras	9	Extras	9		
	214		91		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.

	Overs.	Maid.	Runs.	Wide.	N.B.	Wicket.
Lysley	27	5	80	0	0	5
Alexander	12	3	45	1	0	1
Green	17	5	45	0	0	1
Riderwood	4	0	21	0	0	1
Eccles	3	0	14	0	0	2

Second Innings.

	Overs.	Maid.	Runs.	Wide.	N.B.	Wicket.
Lysley	14	4	46	0	0	3
Green	11	2	21	0	0	3
Eccles	2.20	0	24	0	0	0

RIFLE BRIGADE.

G. Paley, b Firth	0
Capt. Ferguson, b Lowson	4
J. Power, b Firth	0
Capt. Eccles, c Firth, b Firth	0
Sergt. Burton, b Lowson	1
C. Percival, c Darby, b Mast	26
C. W. Knox, not out	99
H. Alexander, b Lowson	39
G. Lysley, c Firth, b Lowson	0
Pte. Riderwood, c Ellis, b Darby	1
Pte. Green, b Firth	12
Extras	8
Total	200

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Maid.	Runs.	Wide.	N.B.	Wicket.
Lowson	21	9	34	0	0	4
Firth	29	8	55	1	0	4
Darby	13	4	21	0	0	1
T. S. Smith	12	3	37	0	0	0
Mast	9	1	22	0	0	1
Elliott	8	2	12	0	0	0
Powell	3	2	1	0	0	0

ROVERS' CRICKET CLUB V. VICTORIA CRICKET CLUB.

A very interesting cricket match was played between the Hongkong Rovers' Cricket Club and the Victoria Cricket Club at Happy Valley on Saturday, which resulted in a good but risky win for the latter. The Victoria Cricket Club having won the toss went in first. After the fall of the fifth wicket the Victorians declared their innings closed for 103. The Rovers went in next with a good prospect of winning the match after the fall of the sixth wicket. But Lammert's effective bowling in the last over took four wickets for no runs and this decided the win for the Victoria Cricket Club.

V.C.C.	
Geo. A. Woodcock, c Caesar, b Brett	24
R. F. Lammert, c McHardy, b Shelley	7
A. S. Gomes, c and b Brett	10
L. A. Rose, b Brett	29
F. H. Kew, b Brett	0
P. Hyndman, not out	22
J. M. K. Carralao, not out	4
F. Silva-Netto	
A. Silva-Netto, did not bat	
H. P. Madar	
Cous. Klineh	
Extras	7
Total	103
H.K.R.C.C.	
McHardy, c Silva-Netto, b Lammert	13
Nicol, b Silva-Netto	0
Langley, c Hyndman, b Lammert	16
Brett, b Kew	11
Rovers, c Kew, b Woodcock	21
Shelley, b Lammert	7
Rampham, b Lammert	0
Caesar, not out	3
Hall, b Lammert	0
Nairn, b Lammert	0
L. Silva-Netto, b Lammert	0
Extras	4
Total	102

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The first Club race took place on the 10th inst. in very unsatisfactory weather, light variable winds with occasional calms. The course was from the Police Pier, Kowloon, round Cosmopolitan Dock buoy, Stonecutter's Island, mark boat off Green Island, dinghy off Pier, and Cosmopolitan Dock buoy (leaving all to port), 15 miles; and the following boats were towed over to or near the starting line:—

	rating
Payne, Royal Engineers	1.6
Stella, Capt. Sterling, A.D.C.	1.6
Dart, Dr. Lowson	1.5
Erica, Mr. Denison	1.5
Meteor, Mr. T. W. Lammert	1.5
Ladybird, Mr. Hastings	1.5
Princess, Mr. McKie	1.5
She, Mr. Gale	1.2
Aileen, Lieut. Close, R.B.	1.3
Seabreeze, Capt. Stewart, R.B.	1.2

Payne, Stella, and Meteor allowed Dart, Erica, Ladybird, and Princess 1 minute and 5 seconds; She and Aileen 7½ minutes, and Seabreeze 10 minutes. When the pier gun went Dart, Ladybird, Aileen, and Seabreeze were on the wrong side of the line, at anchor in the strong tide, and were unable to cross for want of wind for some 12 or 13 minutes after the starting gun. Ladybird, Aileen, and Seabreeze hauled down their flags and cruised down the harbour, but Dart and Erica waited "patiently." In the meantime, the other boats had drifted down to near the Pacific Mail steamer, an east wind put Erica and Dart across the starting line, and the Erica was able, by keeping well inshore, to pass the whole fleet before they caught the wind and rounded the Cosmopolitan Dock buoy with a lead of over 3 minutes from Payne, Princess, and Meteor, which rounded together, with She and Stella close up. Dart ran into a calm on the way and followed some 10 minutes after Stella.

In the reach and run down to Green Island mark Erica and Payne ran away from the rest, and Princess fell behind somewhat, and the mark-boat was rounded by Erica at about a quarter to one, with Payne second, then Meteor, Stella, Princess, She, and Dart.

In the beat up to the Police Pier at Kowloon Payne passed Erica into first place and Princess closed up and the dinghy off the pier was rounded as follows:—

	H.	M.	S.
Payne	2	14	07
Erica	2	15	55
Princess	2	19	45
She	2	27	05
Meteor	2	35	35
Dart	3	1	29

An uneventful run brought them down to Cosmopolitan Dock buoy, which was rounded as follows:—

	H.	M.	S.
Payne	2	46	05
Erica	2	46	19
Princess	2	49	10
She	2	55	25
Meteor	3	5	44

In the heat up to the finish both *Erica* and *Princess* passed *Payne* and the line was crossed by—

	R.	M.	S.
<i>Erica</i> (winner)	3	27	45
<i>Princess</i> (second)	3	29	56
<i>Payne</i>	3	31	13
<i>She</i> (third on time)	3	38	20
<i>Meteor</i>	3	48	31

The marks gained by the boats are—

<i>Erica</i>	10
<i>Princess</i>	4
<i>She</i>	1

The next Club race will be on the 24th November.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB v. 35TH COMPANY, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

These two teams met on Thursday afternoon on the Happy Valley to try conclusions. For a few minutes after starting it seemed as if the Club had a good chance of walking off with the honours, but after a little while the play became much more even and the contestants did their best to make a very hard game. A good centre by Townend placed the ball dangerously near the goal, but Lewis rushing in managed to get it well away, only to be returned, and after a hot struggle eventually it went behind. The Company now began to feel their way and determined to stand close up to their opponents' backs, their own defence being so good as to enable them to stand so far up with but little danger. The ball falling on the right wing was passed well in to the centre, where after a scrimmage a kick sent it through with a considerable amount of side upon it, which made it very difficult for the Club's custodian to tackle. Firth now made a determined effort to make the game level and was successful in working the ball well up, but the shot taken was fruitless. Shortly afterwards this player had another opportunity, but again it went wide. Meanwhile the Club had all its work to do in keeping their opponents from the citadel. Oliver was conspicuous in the success with which he tackled his adversaries, but the Military were playing a fast game, so that whenever the ball was at the feet of the Company's forwards, exhausting work on the defensive had to be done. In one of these attacks the Army were again successful, and shooting from but a short distance from goal they again beat Sharp. Changing ends the Company commenced to press severely, their weight against the light Club players being a factor in their favour. A hot attack was made on the Club's enclosure. Sharp cleared well, but the ball was again returned, and bounding from Deacon, the Club's back, it fell right in front of goal, where the Army shot it though, thus scoring the third point. A good piece of play was now witnessed in the Club's forwards, some excellent passing taking place, eventually the ball going right to the line, where Campbell took a shot, landing it in the goalkeeper's hands. It was at once sent away out of danger and again the Military attacked and taking a shot about twenty yards from goal, the ball was sent just under the bar. Re-starting, Mackay made a good run, finally transferring to Townend, who taking it still further then centred to Mackay, who took a shot ably frustrated by the goalkeeper only just in time. Before closing the Army forwards swarmed round their opponents' enclosure and managed to secure another goal. The whistle being blown, the Club left the ground defeated by five goals to nil.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB v. C. COMPANG, R.B.

The match on Monday afternoon between the Hongkong Football Club and C Company, R.B., after a good and fast game ended in a draw—one goal each.

Until a satisfactory naval harbour has been constructed at Formosa or the Pescadores, Makung Bay of the Pescadores is to be made the rendezvous for the Japanese fleet. A powerful fleet is to be kept there, says a vernacular contemporary, and a number of godowns are to be built.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Fifteen members were present at the ranges on the 2nd inst to compete for the Short Range Cup, which was won by Captain Ferguson, the Spoons being taken by Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Stewart, and Sapper Thompson. The following were the best scores:—

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Handicap	Total
Capt. Ferguson	33	32	2	67
E. C. Shepherd	29	29	4	62
W. Stewart	30	27	4	61
Sapper Thompson	33	24	3	60
W. Deas	26	25	8	59
J. Andrew	22	24	10	56

THE KUCHENG MASSACRE.

THE CLOSE OF THE OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION AT KUCHENG.

Foochow, 2nd November.

We recorded last week the execution of fourteen of the criminals on Monday, the 21st ult. The next four days were spent in examining prisoners who were chiefly suspects only and disposed of without much trouble; nearly all of them were released. This brought the work of the investigation to an end and the Commission started from Kucheng on their return journey on Saturday arriving in Foochow on Sunday, the 26th ult., after an absence of seventy-four days. Just before leaving, the notorious Yeh Ho-tieh was brought in and the \$500 offered for his arrest paid. This was a most important arrest and completed the list of the known ringleaders—five in all. These men are to suffer the extreme penalty of the law on Monday morning at the city execution ground, just outside the south gate. When this is over the number of decapitations will have reached twenty-six in all. Then we understand that six of the convicted are to be exiled for life and eleven others for shorter periods; twenty-seven are condemned to ten years' imprisonment and four to be chained to a stone for three years. Thus the investigation has been brought to a close, and it has without doubt been one of the most thorough of its kind on record. With all the just retribution, however, so far obtained, it would have been satisfactory if some of the blame could have been brought to attach to the officials, who, whether actually mixed up with secret societies or not, are equally culpable with the miserable ruffians punished and to be punished. Their escape must be regarded as a great misfortune.—*Echo*.

THE JAPANESE WAR INDEMNITY.

FIRST INSTALLMENT PAID.

A telegram from Mr. Kato, Japanese Minister to Great Britain, reached the Foreign Department at Tokyo on the 1st inst. stating that he received a payment of £8,225,245 1s. 10d. on the 31st ult. from the Chinese Minister in London as the first instalment of the war indemnity. The money was immediately deposited in the Bank of England.

A RUSSIAN COALING STATION IN THE EAST INDIES.

There is good reason to believe that the visit of General Doukhovskoy, Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, to Batavia is in connection with a scheme which the Russians have been working for some time past to obtain a coaling station in the Dutch East Indies.—*China Gazette*.

A Hankow correspondent writes to the *N. C. Daily News* under date of the 1st inst.:—Mr. Herbert Rhodes, representing Messrs. Brooks and Doxey, Manchester, England, arrived here to-day to erect the machinery lately sent out by that firm for a new cotton mill at Wuchang, containing 50,000 spindles, the largest ever constructed in China. Mr. Rhodes has been engaged in a similar occupation in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Japan, United States, Italy, Germany, and Austria.

HONGKONG.

The Sanitary Board met on Thursday, when an important report respecting the measures taken, for the prevention of plague was laid upon the table. On Thursday night a promenade concert was given in aid of the poor of East London, and a great success was scored. An extraordinary general meeting of the Douglas Steamship Company was held on Saturday. During the week interesting cases have been decided at the Supreme Court.

The man and woman charged with murdering a Norwegian seaman named Johann Gundersen have been committed for trial by the Magistrate, Mr. T. Sercombe Smith.

Among the passengers who went home by the P. and O. steamer *Formosa* were the three surviving children of the Stewart family, who were at Hwang when the massacre took place.

The stamp revenue last month amounted to \$20,430, an increase of \$5,056 on the amount collected in October, 1894. The principal increases are in bank note duty and transfer of shares.

The Secretary of the Funjom Mining Co., Limited, advises that he has received the following telegram from Funjom, being the result of the clean up for October:—The mill ran 27 days, crushing 1,000 tons of ore for a yield of 390 ounces of bullion.

The following Ordinances have been approved by Her Majesty:—An Ordinance to prohibit the defacing or chopping of British dollars, an Ordinance to amend the Trade Marks Ordinance, and an Ordinance to further amend the Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance.

The Act of Parliament providing for the inclusion of colonial judges in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is published in Saturday's *Gazette* with a covering despatch in which the Secretary of State trusts that its enactment will tend to preserve and strengthen the bond of union between all parts of the Empire.

The fancy fair held on Sunday night within the compound of the Italian Mission House was exceptionally interesting, and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, in aid of which the fair was held, will doubtless benefit to a considerable extent. There was a very good attendance during the evening, which was most enjoyably spent. The Portuguese band contributed many pleasing selections of music.

A telegram from Raub, dated 29th October, states:—"Rough cleaning up of battery yielded 1,300oz. amalgam, the estimated quantity of stone crushed being 940 tons. Prospects remain unchanged." At the usual proportion, the gold from the amalgam comes to 430 ounces from 940 tons of stone. At the grand crushing, finished on the 25th September, 2,875 tons stone realized 1,350 ounces smelted gold.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer *Marquis Baguheim*, Captain Gritsgono, which arrived on Wednesday from Kobe, reports having experienced a N.W. gale with rain in the Straits of Korea and China Sea, and further south strong N.E. gale and heavy sea with clear weather. On the 5th inst. in lat. 23.43 N. and long. 111.11 E. the crew of the Chinese junk *Tumac*, from Formosa, was picked up, after great exertions, the high wind and sea making the work of rescue a very difficult one. Of twenty-nine men who composed the crew only one was drowned. The junk had been dismantled and the men say they had been without food and water since the 4th inst.

At the Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, the manager of the Shing-hee shop, Arsenal Street, was charged with selling adulterated rum. On the evening of the 11th October Inspector Butlin, having received information that the defendant was selling adulterated rum, sent a Chinese boy to the shop to purchase two bottles of the liquor. The rum was analysed and found to be 50 per cent. below proof. The defendant was in the habit of selling a quart bottle of the rum for 15 cents, and a pint bottle for 10 cents, but only to sailors, soldiers, and servants. When the result of the analysis was made known Inspector Butlin and Sergeant Baker visited the shop and seized fifty-seven bottles of rum. Most of them were labelled "Old Navy Rum." The Magistrate inflicted a fine of \$50 and ordered the liquor to be confiscated.

There were 2,014 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 163 were Europeans.

An ash-boat coolie was charged at the Police Court on Friday, before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith with stealing \$80 worth of cylinder washers from the German steamer *China*. At six o'clock yesterday morning the prisoner was seen by the chief officer on the upper deck carrying three washers. As the officer went towards him he dropped the washers and jumped overboard. He was quickly overtaken by the chief officer, who put off in a boat and gave him into the custody of P. C. Campbell. It was discovered that the thief had taken \$80 worth of washers from the engine room to the stoke hole and he had evidently determined upon taking them off the vessel three at a time. If they had been lost the steamer would have been delayed three days while new castings were being made. The Magistrate gave the prisoner the maximum penalty—six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A Chinese coolie does not mind a few hours' discomfort if he can succeed thereby in a swindle of a dollar. On Friday morning Detective-Sergeant McIver was searching the luggage of Chinese passengers about to proceed on the *Haitan* to Swatow when he caught sight of a hamper lying on the deck. He decided to have it opened in order to see if it contained arms. The hamper was bound with ropes and the coolie in charge of it reluctantly unfastened them. The detective lifted the lid and saw two arms lying there, also a pair of legs and other parts of a human body. Then the "contents" crept out of the basket. It was only a coolie who had wedged himself into the basket so as to obtain a free passage to Swatow. As the dimensions of the basket were only 26 inches by 18 inches by 19 inches the coolie must have had an exceedingly tight quarter of an hour; indeed it is somewhat puzzling how he got himself into the basket at all, as he is rather a tall specimen. He and his companion who had assisted him in the trick were taken before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith on Friday and fined \$3 each.

The following returns of the average amount of Bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st October, 1895, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks, are published in the *Gazette*—

Banks.	Average amount.	Specie in reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	1,797,101	1,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	4,385,108	2,500,000
National Bank of China, Limited	419,571	212,000
Total	7,101,780	3,712,000

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the hospitals:—Net proceeds of concert at Mount Austin Hotel on 5th ult., per W. E. Crow, Esq., \$278.15. Mr. Crow forwards us the following financial statement of the concert:—

RECEIPTS.	
Sale of tickets.	
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh	\$122.00
Mount Austin Hotel	156.00
At the door	50.00
Donations	13.00
	\$341.00

EXPENDITURE.	
Hire of piano	\$12.00
Extra charge on account of postponement.	8.00
Messrs. Robinson & Co.	
Printing.	
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh	6.25
Messrs. Guedes & Co.	11.00
Advertisements.	
Daily Press	7.30
China Mail	5.30
Hongkong Telegraph	7.00
Miscellaneous.	
Usher	1.00
Extra tram	5.00
Balance	278.15
	\$341.00

A chess match between the City and Suburbs, arranged by the Hongkong Chess Club, was played at the Club's rooms on Thursday evening. Twenty-eight members of the Club took part in the contest, which resulted in an easy win for the Suburbs by ten games to four. There were no drawn games. During the evening Madame de Kontski visited the Club and played exceptionally interesting games with Mr. H. E. Pollock, the hon. secretary. The following are the results:—

CITY.		SUBURBS.	
H. M. Bastos	1	G. Piercy, Jr.	0
B. L. Battliwara	0	J. H. Pidgeon	1
E. Bischoff	0	Lt.-Col. O'Gorman	1
L. F. Carvalho	0	T. H. Reid	1
E. J. Commissariat	0	J. S. Ruchwaldy	1
A. P. Guterres	0	H. E. Pollock	1
Consul Hunt	0	C. S. McKinley	1
C. A. M. de Jesus	1	R. H. R. Burder	0
J. A. Jupp	0	H. S. Cooke	1
H. M. Mehta	0	T. Cowen	1
E. J. Moses	1	G. T. Crook	0
W. H. Purcell	1	W. C. Barlow	0
S. D. Setna	0	D. McDonald	1
Dr. J. C. Thomson	0	M. J. Danenberg	1
Total	4	Total	10

The steamer *Guthrie* left Australia with twenty-five Australian horses which were destined for Yokohama. Only seven reached this port. Rough weather was experienced and the poor animals had a dreadful time. One day five of them were hurled from their stalls on the starboard side over the winch and they sustained such frightful injuries that they had to be shot. Thirteen others were also so badly cut and knocked about that they also had to be killed. The seven survivors, on arriving at this port, were taken to Mr. Kennedy's stables at East Point, where they will remain a week and then be sent on to Yokohama. The horses are the property of Mr. T. J. Burke of Melbourne, and were very valuable. There was a four-in-hand team amongst them, also a pair of cobs, and five racehorses, and the others were of a mixed sort. Mr. Burke had received a special commission from the Japanese Government, and five of the horses were intended for the Japanese cavalry. They were of a similar class as those constantly being shipped to India.

THE ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION AT CANTON.

There is still much alarm in Chinese official quarters at Canton in connection with the insurrectionary movement. The chiefs of the movement have not been traced, and it is believed they will not be, but enough has been ascertained, it is reported, to prove that a serious movement is being cautiously worked out and on a large scale.

The following in connection with the affair are from the *Chung Ngai Sun Po*:—

The fifty men arrested in connection with the recent attempted insurrection were released after final trial a few days ago. They were each given a dollar to return to their native places. When they were brought forward for trial, they all said that they were quite ignorant of the proposed rebellion and that they were told to come to Canton to be soldiers.

The four assistant leaders of the attempted insurrection were tried in the military court on the 7th instant. Three of them, named Chü Kwai-cheun, Yan-sz, and Luk Hoo-tung, were identified by the men who were taken from Hongkong to Canton on board the *Powau* on the 10th ult. After final trial the three were carried in baskets to the Tin-tsz-ma-tau to be decapitated.

The big mansion named Wong-ka-chi, in Sheang-mun-ti, and the large house in Ham-ha-lan have been sealed up by the Canton officers as already reported. The former is the property of a rich family in Tung-kun district and the latter belongs to a well-to-do gentleman in Canton. The owners have sent petitions to the Canton officers to be allowed to reopen the houses, for they say that they did not know that their houses were used as the dens of the conspirators.

Owing to the attempted insurrection, Viceroy Tau Chung-lun is now doing his best to prevent any disturbance. A few days ago he ordered the Provincial Treasurer, the Provincial Judge, the Grain Commissioner, the Prefect, the two local Magistrates, and the Captain Superintendent of Police to visit the various charitable institutions in Canton and to advise the directors and the San-sz of the respective institutions to hire policemen at their own expense for the protection of Canton. They have all promised to do so.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is re-chartering a large number of steamers whose contracts had expired.

The tailors' strike at Shanghai has ended and most of the journeymen resumed work on the 3rd inst.

The *Kobe Chronicle* hears "it is by no means improbable that before many months are over Herr von Brandt will return to Peking as Minister for Germany."

The body of Ma, the late Governor of Canton, has been conveyed to Foochow by a gun-boat, which brought down a number of Cantonese soldiers who had formed part of the South Formosan army.

The *Hupao* states that Huang Kung-fu, an expectant Taotai and ex-Consul-General at Singapore, is now in Shanghai commissioned by the Viceroy Chang to settle French Catholic mission claims in the provinces of Kiangsu, Chékiang, Kiangsi, and Henan, some of which have been outstanding since 1888. Huang Taotai, who is now Commissioner of the Nanking Bureau of Foreign Affairs, had already been conferring with M. Dubail, the French Consul-General, and the Roman Catholic Bishop since Tuesday, 26th October, and the conference was expected to last a week or ten days.

The *N. C. Daily News* of the 4th inst. has the following note on the weather at Shanghai:—We have had abnormal weather this year as far as the cold is concerned. Snow was lying thick in the Public Garden on the 19th of March, and the first snow, which was preceded by hail, this season fell on Saturday night, the 2nd instant, some of the housetops being quite white. On Saturday night and Sunday morning there was ice. On Saturday evening, owing to the atmosphere being so much colder than the water, a thick white fog rising some twenty feet appeared over the river. An inch and a half of rain fell on Saturday, before the snow.

The *China Gazette* of the 4th inst. says:—The passengers who came up from the *Empress* boats early on Saturday had a most unpleasant experience and will not forget their stay in Shanghai in a hurry. A great many travellers came by the tender early in the day and took up their quarters in the Astor House and other hotels. They all left at about 6 p.m. to catch the tender returning to both the *Empress* boats at Woosung, and as soon as they relinquished their quarters, other guests were installed, as latterly the hotel accommodation of the place has been entirely inadequate to the demands upon it. To the intense surprise and disgust of the travellers, on arriving at the jetty they learnt that the steamer would not go, in consequence of the bad weather, until next day, but worse still, on their return to their hotels they found their rooms all filled up. Not one of the hotels had an empty room and the result was a general "doubling up," something like what takes place when a crowded ship picks up a large number of shipwrecked passengers at sea. In the arctic weather prevailing any shelter was welcome and distinguished travellers were only too glad to get a chair in the smoke room or "a shake-down" on the floor. A word of explanation must be added in justice to the C. P. R. agents. The gale which prevented the working of the vessels at Woosung sprang up so suddenly that it was impossible to communicate the news sooner than it was communicated, and though the tender could have gone down to Woosung all right, it is probable that some of the passengers would have lost their lives in trying to board the steamers in such a blinding snowstorm and heavy sea. But the incident once more emphasizes the pressing need which Shanghai feels for increased hotel accommodation.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	1895-96	1894-95
	lbs.	lbs.
Canton and Macao	6,149,453	5,431,775
Amoy	330,015	601,040
Foochow	11,175,408	14,357,248
Shanghai and Hankow	17,335,211	17,509,220
	34,990,087	37,899,283

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1895-96	1894-95
	lbs.	lbs.
Amoy	9,480,775	14,128,541
Foochow	6,066,651	4,628,555
Shanghai	24,093,600	21,008,814
	39,630,026	40,665,910

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA.

	1895-96	1894-95
	lbs.	lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai	27,010,968	22,555,223

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1895-96	1894-95
	lbs.	lbs.
Yokohama	27,496,112	26,542,487
Kobe	16,807,958	13,668,791
	44,304,070	40,209,277

SILK.

SHANGHAI, 7th November.—(From Messrs. Cromie and Burkill's circular.)—London telegrams dated 5th inst. report the silk market "quiet." Blue Elephants are quoted 10/10½ per lb. Raw Silk.—The market has been quiet since our last report, and business continues on a small scale. Holders remain firm for all the favourite chops, and only very slight concessions can be obtained on other. Tsatlees.—Settlements for the mail amount to about 200 bales. Siebing's Quong-fong changed hands at Tls. 347½. Taysams.—Small transactions in 9 by 12 Moss sorts and Skeins at quotations. Yellow Silks.—The enquiry for Yellow Silk is somewhat quieter, but prices are unchanged. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns from the 31st October to 6th current, are 791 bales of White, 629 bales of Yellow, and 76 bales of Wild Silk. Re-reels and Filature.—No business reported. Wild Silks.—We hear of no transactions. Waste Silk.—Nothing doing. Holders are firm, and buyers consider the prices asked too high for business. Pongees.—Small transactions in low class cargo for India. Purchases include:—Teatlees.—Bird Fungling at Tls. 430, Bird Seeling at Tls. 362½, Siebing's Quong-fong at Tls. 347½. Taysam.—9/12 Moss Green Horse 3 at Tls. 335, do. Gold Bear Extra 1 at Tls. 251½. Skeins.—Leeyang Joss Chop No. 2 at Tls. 250. Yellow Silk.—Mienchew at Tls. 262½, Kopun at Tls. 245, Meeyang at Tls. 233½.

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1895-96	1894-95
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai	37,781	21,468
Canton	10,040	9,823
Yokohama	11,949	8,868
	59,720	40,159

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1895-96	1894-95
	bales.	bales.
Canton	6,345	4,669
Shanghai	5,166	3,722
Yokohama	13,976	9,589
	25,487	17,880

CAMPBOR.

HONGKONG, 12th November.—There have been further large arrivals from Formosa and another fall in rates has to be recorded. Quotations for Formosa are \$77.50 to \$78.00. During the past week sales have been 100 piculs.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 12th November.—An active demand has been experienced from the North and prices have further advanced. Following are the quotations:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White...	\$7.40 to 7.43 per pel.
do. " 2, White...	6.95 to 6.98 ..
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown...	4.86 to 4.91 ..
do. " 2, Brown...	4.60 to 4.62 ..
Swatow, No. 1, White...	7.33 to 7.38 ..
do. " 2, White...	6.84 to 6.88 ..
do. " 1, Brown...	4.75 to 4.79 ..
Swatow, No. 2, Brown...	4.58 to 4.60 ..
Foochow Sugar Candy	12.00 to 12.15 ..
Shekloong	11.20 to 11.30 ..

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

The steamer *Port Phillip*, Hongkong to New York, 3rd November, took:—63 rolls Matting, 89 cases Chinaware, 75 cases Cassia Buds, 30 cases Bristles, and 21 packages Merchandise.

The P. & O. steamer *Ravenna*, Hongkong to London, 7th November, took:—7 cases Cigars, 150 bales Waste Silk, 10 cases Silk Piece Goods, 3 cases Sundries, 133 packages Tea (4,900 lbs. Congou); for France:—291 bales Raw Silk, 3 cases Silk Piece Goods, and 200 boxes Tea; for Odessa:—5 bales Raw Silk and 1 box Samples.

The steamer *Menelaus*, Hongkong to London, 7th November, took:—4,967 boxes Tea (62,244 Scented Caper, 38,243 lbs. Congou, 3,730 Scented Orange Pekoe), 73 cases Bristles, 400 cases Preserves, 1,236 cases Preserves, 10 cases Cigars, 16 packages Sundries, 220 bales Waste Silk, 22 basket Shells, 275 cases Mother-of-pearl Shells, 35 cases Cigars, and 1,500 bales Hemp; for London to Manchester:—50 bales Waste Silk; for New York:—7 cases Hats and 12 cases Essential Oil; for Hamburg:—50 bales Hemp; for Liverpool:—625 bales Hemp; for Glasgow:—2 packages Sundries and 50 cases Preserves; for Rotterdam:—150 cases Preserves.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 12th November.—Bengal.—There has been an advance in prices, but very little business has passed in this drug during the interval. Latest rates are \$800 for New Patna, \$815 for New and \$740 for Old Benares.

Malwa.—The demand has fallen off during the period under review, and prices have declined. Current quotations are as under:—

New	\$710 with allowance of ½ to 2 catties
Old (2 years)	\$720 " " to 1 catty
Older	\$730 " " to 1 " "

Persian.—A very limited business has been transacted in this drug during the past week at rates which show no change from previous figures. Oily continues to be quoted at \$650 to \$700, and Paper-wrapped at \$705 to \$860 according to quality.

To-day's stocks are given as under:—

New Patna	1,320 chests.
New Benares	470 "
Old Benares	70 "
Malwa	800 "
Persian	620 "

COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1895.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nov. 7	792½	—	805	720	710	720/730
Nov. 8	790	—	806	720	710	720/730
Nov. 9	797½	—	810	730	710	720/730
Nov. 10	780	—	810	730	710	720/730
Nov. 11	800	—	810	730	710	720/730
Nov. 12	800	—	815	740	710	720/730

RICE.

HONGKONG, 12th November.—Prices continue to decline. Closing quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary	per picul.
" Round, good quality	1.85 to 1.90
" Long	2.12 to 2.15
" Long	2.21 to 2.24
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 2	1.88 to 1.91
" Garden, " No. 1	2.22 to 2.25
Siam White	2.71 to 2.75
" Fine Cargo	2.92 to 2.95

COALS.

HONGKONG, 12th November.—The market is quiet. Small sales of Japanese are reported at \$4.50 to \$5.00. Quotations are:—

Cardiff	\$12.00 to 13.00 ex ship nominal.
Australian	8.00 to 8.25 ex gdn., sales.
Mitke Lump	5.75 to 6.00 ex ship, nominal.
Mitke Small	5.00 to 5.25 ex ship, nominal.
Moji Lump	4.00 to 5.25 ex ship, nominal.
Kebao Lump	6.00 to 7.00 ex ship, nominal.
Kebao Small	4.00 to 4.50 ex ship, nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 12th November.—Amongst the sales reported are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—*Bombay Yarn*.—35 bales No. 6 at \$69, 35 bales No. 8 at \$69, 650 bales No. 10 at \$69 to \$75, 415 bales No. 12 at \$72 to \$78, 65 bales No. 16 at \$84 to \$87.50, 525 bales No. 20 at \$84 to \$90. *Grey Shirtings*.—250 pieces 11 lb. Soldier at \$8.85. *White Shirtings*.—900 pieces No. 1 at \$5.70, 150 pieces No. 2 at \$6.10, 180 pieces No. 3 at \$6.35. *Turkey Reds*.—250 pieces 4 lb. Cock chop at \$2.81.

METALS.—*Yellow metals*.—120 cases New Brand 1½ oz. at \$ 5.20. *Tin*.—150 slabs Malacca at \$35.60, 500 piculs Siam at \$35.20. *Quicksilver*.—10 flasks at \$113.50.

SHANGHAI, 7th November.—(From Mr. Geo. W. Noel's report.)—Beyond what has been done at the auction there is scarcely any business to report this week, the market being absolutely lifeless. It is reported that goods are beginning to move a little more freely in Tientsin, but it has not had any effect as yet here, where the dealers are in full accord with importers and have evidently determined not to sell at the prices now current. As evidence of this they are paying for their purchases as they arrive, or making other arrangements for carrying them, but leaving them on storage in foreign godowns. Some light has been thrown recently on the sudden falling off in the trade with Newchwang, which shows that it is not on account of any cessation in the demand, but simply through the exorbitant squeezes which the Japanese authorities have been levying on all goods going into the country, showing themselves quite the equals of their neighbours at their own game! There is rather more enquiry for Hankow, but the prices offered are very much too low to lead to business; in fact this seems to be the case on all sides, the local markets being the only ones it is possible to deal with at all. The prices realised this morning for Cotton goods at the Yuen Fong auction show some slight movement in the right direction, which no doubt the firmness now displayed by holders will soon cause to still further develop, but the advance is not at all unanimous in the case of Woollens.

Metals and Miscellaneous.—(From Mr. Alex. Bielfeld's report.)—8th November.—Business in Metals since my last report has been inclined to be dull and a quiet tone has prevailed throughout the week. 400 tons L.B. "affair" have been sold at currency prices which have not been made public. A sale of 200 tons is reported at sterling rates. L.B. is quoted now at £12.10.0 c.i.f. 250 tons Australian have been booked at Tls. 5.05 for "spot" and "to arrive." Nailrods continue to lack attention. A sale of Copper Sheathing has been effected "to arrive" privately. Some 70 tons of Sheet Iron have been contracted for at £9.2.6 c.i.f. Dealers are foolishly holding back with every prospect of having to buy at higher prices later on, and this remark applies also to Scrap Material. The home market shows no sign of weakening. Horseshoes.—Liverpool are now quoted 82/6 c.i.f. and Tyres 90/ c.i.f. The only sales reported are 200 tons Hamburg Horseshoes at 76/ c.i.f. "to arrive" and at auction:—175 piculs Old Cobble Tls. 2. 7½; 35 piculs Steel Wire Tls. 1.85.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 12th November.—The market has continued dull and we have little or no business to report. The clouds on the political horizon have materially assisted to stop business and the market closes quiet at quotations.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have ruled steady, with sales during the early part of the week at 185 per cent. prem.; at time of writing it is somewhat difficult to give a quotation, but 183 per cent. prem. buyers and 184 per cent. prem. sellers would most probably be correct. In other bank stock we have nothing to report.

MARINE INSURANCES.—After further small sales of China Traders at \$75 market closes with sellers at a point lower. In other Marine stocks we have nothing to report.

FIRE INSURANCES.—China Fires have changed hands at \$91, but sellers rule the market at that rate and shares could probably be obtained at a point lower. Hongkong have remained neglected at \$257½ with sellers.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao have changed hands at \$35½ and \$36 in small quantities, market closing with sellers at latter rate. Douglas's have continued inactive with but few sales at \$69½, notwithstanding the fact that the Consulting Committee has decided to

return \$15 per share from the accumulated funds of the Company. Indo-Chinas after further sales at \$58 have declined to \$57½ with sellers. China Manilas have changed hands in small lots at quotation.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars are enquired for at \$103 in a small way. Luzons have declined to \$60 without sales.

MINING.—Punjoms with a comparatively poor crushing declined to \$5 with sales, but close rather firmer with buyers at the rate. Raubs have been enquired for at \$4, but we have heard of no sales. Balmorals have continued weak with sellers at \$2 and no buyers. Charbonnages remain unchanged with a small parcel offering at \$90; any large quantity could not, however, be obtained at anything like that rate.

DOCKS, WHARFS, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, although we have no business to report, have ruled steady at 137 to 136 per cent. prem. A few shares are obtainable at an equivalent rate forward, but there appear to be no buyers at the moment. We have no more to report under this heading.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Lands have been the medium of small investments at \$68½ and close steady. We have nothing else to report under this heading.

MISCELLANEOUS.—A. S. Watsons have changed hands in fairly large quantities at \$12.75. The Company has just declared an interim dividend of 50 cents (5 per cent.) per share. Market closes firmer with buyers and no sellers at \$12.75. Electrics have declined to \$6.50 with sales and sellers. Gas Co.'s are enquired for at \$102, but no shares are forthcoming. A small parcel of Tramways has been placed at \$90 and a few more could probably be placed at the same rate. Other stocks under this heading have been neglected and we have no business to report.

Closing quotations are as follow:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	184 p. ct. prem.
China & Japan, prf.	...	nominal
Do. ordinary	£1	nominal
Do. deferred	£1	£1.10, buyers
Natl. Bank of China		
B. Shares	£8	\$30, sellers
Foun. Shares	£1	\$105
Pell's Asbestos E. A.	15s.	\$10½
Brown & Co., H. G.	\$50	\$8
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$2, buyers
Carmichael & Co.	\$20	\$20, sellers
China Sugar	\$100	\$103, buyers
Chinese Loan '86 E.	Tls. 250	10 p. ct. prem.
Dakin, Cruick's & Co.	\$5	\$1
Dairy Farm Co.	\$10	\$19, sales & sellers
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$20	\$19½, sales & buyers
Green Island Cement...	\$55	\$16½, sales & sellers
H. Brick and Cement...	\$12½	\$6½, sellers
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$3½
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$102, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$8	\$6.50, sales & sellers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$90
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$17
Hongkong Ice	\$50	\$97, sellers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$48, sales & sellers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$150, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$125	133 p. ct. prem., [sales
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$100, sellers
China Fire	\$50	\$91, sellers
China Traders'	\$25	\$74, sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$257½, sellers
North-China	\$25	Tls. 226, sellers
Straits	\$20	\$25½, sellers
Union	\$25	\$202½, sellers
Yangtze	\$60	\$119½, sales
Land and Building—		
H. Land Investment	\$50	\$68, buyers
Humphreys Estate...	\$10	\$9.75, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$14
West Point Building	\$40	\$19
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$60, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 500	\$35, buyers
Jebebu	\$5	\$2.75, buyers
New Balmoral	\$3	\$2
Punjom	\$4	\$5, sales & buyers
Do. (Preference)	\$1	\$1.60, sellers
Raubs	13s. 10d.	\$4, buyers
Seamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$68
China Shippers	£5	£2.10
Douglas S. S. Co.	\$50	\$69½, sales & sellers
H. Canton and M.	\$20	\$36, sales & sellers
Indo-China S. N.	£10	\$57½, sellers
Wanchai Wareh'ee Co.	\$37½	\$42½, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$12½, sales & buyers

CHATER & VERNON, Share Brokers.

SHANGHAI, 8th November.—(From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report.)—Business has been rather dull during the week. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares are recovering. Bank—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—Shares have changed hands for cash at 183 per cent. premium, and at 186 per cent. premium for delivery on the 15th current. There are now buyers in Hongkong at 184 per cent. premium. The London rate is 240. National Bank of China shares are obtainable at \$30. Shipping—Shanghai Tug Boat shares were placed at Tls. 150, and are offering. Indo-China S. N. shares were purchased from Hongkong at \$58, and local shares changed hands at Tls. 43½ to Tls. 42½. China Mutual S. N. Co.'s Ordinary shares, with 25 paid up, were sold at Tls. 13. Preference shares are wanted at 28½. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat shares changed hands in Hongkong at \$36. Douglas Steamship shares were placed to Hongkong at \$68 and \$68½. Dock—Shares in S. C. Farnham & Co. have changed hands at Tls. 190. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock shares are offering in Hongkong at 138 per cent. premium. Marine Insurance—Under this head no business has been reported, except Straits Insurance shares at \$25½ cash. Fire Insurance—Hongkongs are quoted \$252½ in Hongkong. Chinas have been purchased from Hongkong at \$91 cash and \$95 to \$94 for delivery on 31st March. A local sale was made at \$92. Miscellaneous—Shanghai Waterworks shares have been sold at Tls. 190, and several lots of Hall & Holtz shares at \$24, and are still wanted. In Land shares, Shanghai Land Investment shares have been placed the fully paid up shares at Tls. 70, and shares with Tls. 30 paid up at Tls. 42; and Hongkong Land Investment shares have been purchased from Hongkong at \$68½. In Cotton Mill shares, Ewo shares have changed hands at Tls. 4½. International shares at Tls. 22½, and Laou-kung-mow shares at Tls. 22½. Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco shares were placed at Tls. 245. Quotations are:—

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—183 per cent. prem.
Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited.—Nominal.
Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited, Founders.—Nominal.
National Bank of China, Ltd., A.—none.
National Bank of China, Ltd., B.—\$30.
National Bank of China, Ltd., Founders.—\$105.
Shanghai Tugboat Co., Ltd.—Tls. 150 per sh.
Indo-China Steam N. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 42½ per sh.
China Mutual Steam Nav. Co.—Tls. 50 per sh.
Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.—Tls. 75 per sh.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$36 per share.
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—\$68 per share.
Boyd & Co., Ltd., Founders.—Tls. 300 per share.
Boyd & Co., Limited.—Tls. 190 per share.
S. C. Farnham & Co.—Tls. 190 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—13 per cent. premium.
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$74 per sh.
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.—Tls. 226 p sh.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—\$215 per share.
Yangtze Insec. Assocn., Ltd.—\$120 per share.
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.—\$190 per share.
Straits Insurance Co., Limited.—\$25½ per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—237½ per sh.
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$92 per share.
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.—Tls. 305 per share.
Birt's Wharf Hide-curing and Wool-cleaning Company.—Tls. 55 per share.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.—\$46½ per share.
Sheridan Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, Limited.—Tls. 2½ per share.
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.—\$6 per share.
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd., pref. shares—\$1.50 per share.
Jebebu Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.—\$3.20 p. sh.
Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ltd.—\$4 p. sh.
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 200 per sh.
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 185 per sh.
Shanghai Gas Co.—Tls. 213 per share.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$6.75 per share.
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—Tls. 190 p. sh.
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.—Tls. 40 p. sh.
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$106 per sh.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$63 per share.
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.—\$24 per share.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.—Tls. 70 per share.
Hongkong Land Invest. & A. Co., Ltd.—\$69½ per share.
Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd.—\$19.
J. Llewellyn & Co., Limited.—\$85 per share.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.—Tls. 50½ p. sh.
Major Brothers, Limited.—Tls. 30 per share.
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co.—Tls. 110 p. sh.

Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd.—Tls. 245 per share.
Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd., Founder's—Nominal.
Shanghai Ice Company—Tls. 180 per share.
A. S. Watson Co., Limited.—\$13½ per share.
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.—\$1.
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.—\$9.50.
Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 44.
International Cotton Man. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 22½.
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.—Tls. 22½.
China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company Debentures.—Nominal.
Lyceum Theatre Debentures.—Tls. 15.
Chinese Imp. Gov. Loan, 1886, E.—Tls. 275 (a).
Shanghai Municipal Debentures.—Nominal.
Shanghai Land Investment Company Debentures.—Tls. 100 (a).
Shanghai Land Investment Company Debentures.—Tls. 106 (a).
(a) Exclusive of accrued interest.

TUESDAY, 12th November. CLOSING QUOTATIONS. EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/2½
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/2½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/2½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/2½
ON PARIS.	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.76
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.82
ON GERMANY.	
On demand	2.23
ON NEW YORK.	
Bank Bills, on demand	53½
Credits, 60 days' sight	54½
ON BOMBAY.	
Telegraphic Transfer	191½
Bank, on demand	192
ON CALCUTTA.	
Telegraphic Transfer	191½
Bank, on demand	192
ON SHANGHAI.	
Bank, at sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	73½
ON YOKOHAMA.	
On demand	par.
ON MANILA.	
On demand	5 % pm.
ON SINGAPORE.	
On demand	par.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	—
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	47.25

TONNAGE.

SHANGHAI, 8th November (from Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s report)—Since our last issue business has gone on in much the same manner as then reported; even though our Autumn Race meeting has intervened, it has in no way interfered with the shipping interests. There still seems to be a good quantity of cargo yet to go forward, and steamers both for London and New York are receiving exceptional support for this time of year. Coastwise:—Although the export of rice from the river ports was again permitted on and after the 1st inst., the business done has not been as large as was anticipated; therefore there has been no material change of rates, but we quote a nominal rate of 16 candareens, being a slight advance since our last. For New York via Suez an outsider named the *Teviotdale* is advertised to load, but we must say that we think it is rather a foolish step to take; shipowners or charterers should be aware by this time that it is almost impossible for exporters to give a vessel of this kind any support, they having all along committed themselves to the Conference, and even a ridiculously low rate could be of no benefit to anyone. Rates of freight are:—From Shanghai to London by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; waste silk 45s.; tea 50s.; Northern Continental ports, general cargo 42s. 6d.; waste silk 45s.; tea 56s.; New York, general cargo 40s.; tea 40s.; New York via London, general cargo 50s.; tea 50s.; Boston, general cargo 52s. 6d.; Philadelphia, general cargo 60s. Above rates are subject to deferred return, as per Conference circular. London by Shell Line, general cargo 40s.; less 10 per cent.; Hamburg, general cargo, 35s. net; New York, general cargo 40s.; less 10 per cent.; Havre direct, general cargo 37s. 6d. net; Genoa, tallow 35s.; general cargo 40s. net; Marseilles, tallow 35s.; general cargo 37s. 6d. net. 45s. per ton of 20 cwt. for above three ports. New York by sail 25s.; New York by Pacific Lines, tea 1½ cent gold. Coast rates are:—Chinkiang to Canton, 16 candareens, nominal; Moji to Shanghai, \$1.20 per ton coal; Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$1.10 per ton nominal. No disengaged vessel in port.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—Sunda (str.), Mirzapore (str.),
Sarpodon (str.), Euplectid (str.).
For BREMEN.—Preussen (str.).
For SAN FRANCISCO.—City of Peking (str.), Belgic
(str.).
For VANC. VER.—Empress of India (str.).
For VICTORIA.—Victoria (str.).
For PORTLAND.—Chittagong (str.).
For NEW YORK.—Engelhorn, St. James, Mat-
terhorn, Strathclyde (str.), Clengyle (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

HONGKONG.

November—
7. Michael Jebson, German str., from Canton.
7. Hailoong, British str., from Tamsui.
7. Taisang, British str., from Canton.
7. Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Canton.
7. Guthrie, British str., from Sydney.
7. Taksang, British str., from Shanghai.
7. Lyderhorn, Norw. str., from K'notzu.
7. Iser, British str., from Moji.
7. Fuk Po, Chinese transport, from Whampoa.
7. Activ, Danish str., from Pakhoi.
7. China, German str., from Saigon.
7. Taicheong, German str., from Aroe Bay.
8. Lyeemoon, German str., from Shanghai.
8. Formosa, British str., from Kobe.
8. Peiyang, German str., from Canton.
8. Catherine Apcar, Brit. str., from Calcutta.
8. Cosmopolit, German str., from Hoihow.
9. Woosung, British str., from Chinkiang.
9. Nijni Novgorod, Rus. str., from Odessa.
9. Taiyuan, British str., from Moji.
9. Nainoa, British str., from Coast Ports.
9. Hohenzollern, German str., from Japan.
9. Palamed, British str., from Shanghai.
9. Prinz Heinrich, Ger. str., from Shanghai.
9. Strathlyon, British str., from Mororan.
10. Aglaia, German str., from Kobe.
10. Devonhurst, British str., from Saigon.
10. Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
10. Miike Maru, Jap. str., from Shimomoseki.
10. Nanyang, German str., from Chinkiang.
10. Petrarch, German str., from Newchwang.
10. Shanghai, British str., from Yokohama.
10. Taksang, British str., from Canton.
10. Thales, British str., from Taiwanfoo.
10. Torrisdale, British str., from Cardiff.
10. Fuk Po, Chinese transport, from Swatow.
11. Clara, German str., from Amoy.
11. Amigo, German str., from Chefoo.
11. Chingping, Chinese str., from Chefoo.
11. Choyang, British str., from Shanghai.
11. Argyll, British str., from Moji.
11. Yanariva, British str., from P. Townsend.
11. Triumph, German str., from Chefoo.
11. Emerald, British str., from Manila.
11. Kweilin, British str., from Canton.
11. Tordenskjold, Norw. str., from Moji.
11. Ask, Danish str., from Pakhoi.
11. Toonan, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
12. Aeolus, British cruiser, from Woosung.
12. Ernest Simons, Fr. str., from Shanghai.
12. Pingsuey, British str., from Foochow.
12. Strathallan, British str., from Hongay.
12. Lyeemoon, German str., from Canton.
7. Bygdo, Norwegian str., for Newchwang.
7. Menelaus, British str., for Singapore.
7. Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.
7. Fuk Po, Chinese transport, for Foochow.
7. Irene, German str., for Yokohama.
7. Kutsang, British str., for Calcutta.
7. Ravenna, British str., for Europe.
8. Haitan, British str., for Coast Ports.
8. Progress, German str., for Tauron.
8. Siam, British str., for Swatow.
8. Taksang, British str., for Canton.
8. Guthrie, British str., for Shanghai.
8. Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
8. Lyeemoon, German str., for Canton.
8. M. Baquehem, Austrian str., for Trieste.
8. Nanchang, British str., for Foochow.
8. Oscarshol, Norw. str., for Bangkok.
8. Taisang, British str., for Shanghai.
9. Phra C. C. Klao, British str., for Bangkok.
9. Formosa, British str., for London.
9. Michael Jebson, Ger. str., for Iloilo.
10. Activ, Danish str., for Hoihow.
10. Cosmopolit, Ger. str., for Hoihow.
10. Lyderhorn, Nor. str., for K'notzu.
10. Sungkiang, British str., for Amoy.
10. Yamashiro Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.

11. Woosung, British str., for Canton.
11. Kweilin, British str., for Shanghai.
11. Deuteros, German str., for Bangkok.
11. Nanyang, German str., for Canton.
11. Peiyang, German str., for Shanghai.
11. Prinz Heinrich, German str., for Europe.
12. Amigo, German str., for Canton.
12. Choyang, British str., for Canton.
12. Independent, German str., for Amoy.
12. Nainoa, British str., for Coast Ports.
12. Palamed, British str., for Batavia.
12. Petrarch, German str., for Canton.
12. Triumph, German str., for Canton.
12. Peiyang, German str., for Shanghai.
12. Shanghai, British str., for London.
12. Shantung, British str., for Singapore.
12. Strathallan, British str., for Canton.
12. Taicheong, German str., for Swatow.
12. Taiyuan, British str., for Australia.
12. Toonan, Chinese str., for Canton.
12. Yanariva, British str., for Delagoa Bay.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per Marquis Baquehem, str., from Kobe.—
Mr. and Mrs. Layariel, Mr. and Mrs. Benzon,
Mr. Brave.
Per Kweilin, str., from Chinkiang.—Mr.
Howard.
Per Yamashiro Maru, str., from Moji.—Mr
Kaufmann.
Per City of Peking, str., from San Francisco.
&c.—Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Smith, and daughter,
Mr. and Mrs. Acheson and infant, and Mr.
Henry L. Carnegie.
Per Empress of India, str., from Vancouver,
&c.—Dr. and Mrs. McKay, Misses McKay (2).
Mr. G. W. McKay, Rev. and Mrs. Speicher,
Mr. and Mrs. Fitton, Rev. and Mrs. Gilman and
2 children, Bishop and Mrs. Bickersteth, Major
and Mrs. Noel and child, Mr. and Mrs. Young.
Mr. and Mrs. Chung Hing and 4 children, Mrs.
Yee Hung, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Hon. Mrs.
Duncombe, Mrs. Wylie and 3 children, Mr. and
Mrs. Leiria, Mrs. Spry, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss
Melbourne, Mr. and Mrs. Sachse, Capt. and Mrs.
Very, Mr. and Mrs. Burden, Mrs. Menser.
Capt. Kingsmill, Bentinck, Radcliffe, Tillett,
J. W. Lee, Stewart, and J. T. Smith, Major
O. Koppe, Maj.-Gen. Black, Major Moore,
Misses Meyer, Corcellis, Uniacke, Rozario,
Messrs. A. A. Earle, S. Haywood, J. T. Cassils,
H. R. Burke, G. A. Steinway, M. S. Clark, G.
W. Milward, H. T. Graham, Kusakabe, R. B.
Archibald, C. G. Kingsley, R. L. Richardson,
G. Harling, C. R. Falk, Sierich, C. S. Taylor,
G. C. C. Master, Lewin, A. N. Huks, Power,
Alexander, H. Smith, B. Layton, A. G. Stokes,
and Koa Kow.
Per Taksang, str., from Shanghai, &c.—Mr.
Reid.
Per Guthrie, str., from Melbourne for Hong-
kong.—Mr. Saunders. For Yokohama.—Messrs.
T. J. Burke and Geo. Martin. From Sydney.
—Mrs. Porter, Miss Westgarth, Messrs. A. L.
Silly, S. L. Beale, B. Rosenthal, Platt, King.
For Shanghai.—Mr. S. Reynell. For Yoko-
hama.—Rev. Jas. Cook. For Kobe.—Dr. and
Mrs. Russell Nolan. From Port Darwin for
Yokohama.—Miss E. Craig. From Timor for
Hongkong.—Lieut. and Mrs. Silvino Botelho,
Dr. Albano de Magalhaes, Maj. Castano Azedo,
and Antonio Pedro Lopes Mattos.
Per Lyeemoon, str., from Shanghai.—Mrs.
Wishert, Messrs. Berend, and Wing and Master
C. Lortan.
Per Catherine Apcar, str., from Calcutta, &c.—
Mrs. J. G. Olifent and child, Mrs. Smith, Miss
Gregory, Miss N. Gregory, Capt. Sury-Ghee,
Capt. Burton, Rev. G. H. Russell, Messrs. Car-
roll and M. N. Mehta.
Per Formosa, str., from Shanghai for London.
—Mr. D. J. H. Lowry and child. From Foo-
chow for Hongkong.—Miss Barr. For Singa-
pore.—Mrs. M. C. Wind and Miss G. Baucus.
For London.—Misses Sinclair, R. M. Sites,
Marguerite Wong, Ellie Smyley, Kathleen
Stewart, Mildred Stewart, and Master Evan
Stewart.
Per Cosmopolit, str., from Hoihow.—Mr.
Harding.
Per Nainoa, str., from East Coast.—Mr. L.
Haesloop, and 243 Chinese.
Per Taiyuan, str., from Moji.—Messrs. F. J.
Horniman, M. P. W. Hardcastle and W.
Billington.
Per Thales, str., from Taiwanfoo, &c.—Mr.
Smith Alliston.

Per Palamed, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. and
Mrs. Brown and child.

Per Prinz Heinrich, str., from Shanghai.—
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Michaelson and child, Mrs.
M. Tenny, Mrs. Ferries, Messrs. R. J. Nannen-
macher, W. B. Meikle, P. F. Emerson, and Miss
M. Early.

Per Hohenzollern, str., from Japan.—H. E.
Governor of Eastern Siberia, P. von Unter-
berger and family, Mr. and Mrs. Stolterfoht,
Mr. and Mrs. Goldenstadt, Mrs. Hagemann,
Miss J. Dunn, Messrs. Staatsrath Wedensky
and son, A. Fischer, Skidilsky, Asakura, Haya-
shi, Mima, Isobe, Wissman, Chatterton, Mon-
sen, Th. Mitchell, John Dull, Fabricius, C.
Purblay, and J. Pruss.

Per Shanghai, str., from Shanghai for Lon-
don.—Mrs. Rees, Miss Smith, and Mr. Spencer
Payne. For Hongkong.—Mr. R. L. Richard-
son. From Amoy for Hongkong.—Mrs. Richard-
son and child, Messrs. W. M. Greig and A. F.
Gardner.

Per Amigo, str., from Chefoo.—Mr. Blenman.
Per Choyang, str., from Shanghai.—Mrs.
Hayward and Mr. Baker.

Per Kweilin, for Shanghai.—Messrs. E. E.
Baines and W. H. Graves.

DEPARTED.

Per Gaelic, str., for Amoy.—Miss Annie Jack-
son and 2 children. For Nagasaki.—Mr. E. H.
Sharp. For Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. H. F.
Kendall, Messrs. Nanamuhl Assomuhl, Walen,
Holle, Strahan, and Tanaka. For San Fran-
cisco.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Weinsack, Mr. T. B.
Cunningham.

Per Ravenna, str., from Hongkong for Singa-
pore.—Messrs. Earle and Kingsley, and Mrs.
J. Robert. For Penang.—Mr. Teh Ah
Yong. For Colombo.—Mr. J. H. Ebersole, Mr.
and Mrs. Chas. Young. For Marseilles.—The
Hon. Lady Duncombe and lady friend. For
London.—Mr. Richard W. Toman, R.N. From
Yokohama for Brindisi.—Right Rev. Bishop
Bickersteth and Mrs. Bickersteth. For Mar-
seilles via India.—Mr. and Mrs. Comley. For
London.—Mr. A. S. Haynes. From Kobe for
London.—Mrs. Ballard, Miss and Master Bal-
lard, and Miss Wilson. From Shanghai for
Singapore.—Mr. G. Mackie. For Ismailia.—
Mr. R. W. Whinfield, Mrs. Whinfield Spence.
For London via Marseilles.—Mrs. W. King.
For London.—Rev. E. C. Smyth and Mrs.
Smyth.

Per Kutsang, str., for Penang.—Mr. F. W.
Danby.

Per Nanchang, str., for Foochow.—Rev. G. B.
Smyth.

Per Taisang, str., for Swatow.—Miss Cruz.
For Shanghai.—Mrs. Lavenhoe.

Per Haitan, str., for Swatow.—Rev. and Mrs.
Speicher, and Mr. Leong Kok Chan. For
Foochow.—Comd. Kingsmill, R.N., Rev. Martin,
Mr. Lam Chan Yu.

Per Guthrie, str., for Shanghai.—Rev. Jas.
Cook, Dr. and Mrs. Russel Nolan, Misses
Berang, and E. Craig, Messrs. A. L. Silly, S. L.
Beale, S. Reynell, Platt, King and Saunders.

Per Prinz Heinrich, str., from Shanghai for
Suez.—Mr. A. B. Graves. For Port Said.—
Messrs. A. S. French and Mr. P. Beesky. For
Naples.—Messrs. G. Anbonucci, G. Piazabingo
and L. R. Sachs. For Genoa.—Mr. C. Hansen,
Mr. J. Sampson, Mr. F. F. Hughes. For South-
ampton.—Miss M. A. Posey. For Bremen.—
Mr. F. Lippold. From Yokohama for Port
Said.—Mr. M. Valenzuela. For Genoa.—Mr.
A. Fischer, Mr. B. Asakura, Mr. A. Hayashi,
Mr. S. Meira and Mr. F. Yamada. For
Southampton.—Messrs. J. E. Chatterton and
Mr. J. H. Wissmann. For Bremen.—Mr. A.
Isobe. From Kobe for Colombo.—Miss J.
Dunn. For Genoa.—Mr. and Mrs. Goldenstadt,
and Mr. Monsen. For Southampton.—Messrs.
T. Mitchell and Mr. John Dunn. From Naga-
saki for Genoa.—His Excellency von Huke-
berger and family. For Southampton.—Mrs.
Hogemann and Mr. Skidilsky. For Bremer-
haven.—Mr. J. Fruss. From Hongkong
for Singapore.—Messrs. G. A. Steinway, Mr.
H. R. Burk, Mr. F. Pattlock, Mr. C. Wang,
Mr. B. Ninnemacker, Major Koppe, Mr. and
Mrs. Burder and maid, Messrs. A. Goritz, Mr.
C. A. Falk. For Genoa.—Messrs. J. Jessen
and Mr. M. W. Greig. For Southampton.—
Messrs. C. C. Malsch and Mr. S. Wilkinson.
From Amoy for Genoa, Mr. A. F. Gardener.